The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XIII. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1902. NO. 46

LOCAL NOTES.

—Court this week.

—Yes, the ground hog saw his shadow.

—St. Valentine's Day is the next diversion.

—Local institute at Mapleton next Saturday.

—Mrs. Treverton spent Sunday with friends at Tyrone.

—G. M. Ross, of Tyrone, spent Tuesday as the guest of A. B. Gillam and wife.

—Jacob H. Miller and family spent Sunday with friends in Smithfield township.

—No jurymen from Mapleton for this term of court aad but one from Union township.

—Albert H. Stever, of Huntingdon, was circulating among Mapleton friends last Thursday.

—L. A. Himes, of Mill Creek, was one of our friends who was a Mapleton visitor last week.

—Frank Wallett recently moved from Spring street to R. C. Fields' house on Ridge street.

—The new Presbyterian church at Wells Tannery, Fulton county, will be dedicated next Sunday.

—Mrs. Sylvester Orris, of Tarentum, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Edward Wagner, in Mapleton.

—Mrs. B. F. Godard and Master Paul Jackson, of Huntingdon, were Mapleton visitors last week.

—The officers of W. C. No. 662, P. O. S. of A., of Latta Grove, will be installed Thursday evening of this week.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., sells and recommends all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—A local institute will be held at Lincoln school house in Union township, Saturday afternoon, February 22, 1902.

—Jesse Estep yesterday moved his family from Mapleton to Harrisburg where he is employed in an iron manufactory.

—The snow of last Wednesday has given us excellent sledding, of which tie and lumber haulers are taking advantage.

—The Mapleton band sledded to Orbisonia Monday evening and were entertained at the Eagle hotel. The boys say they had a very nice trip.

—Among our recent callers were Bouse Quarry and———Dell, of Cass township, C. M. Pheasant, S. P. Pheasant and John Kilgore, of Union township.

—An item of real news is always gratefully received at the printing office. Don't expect us to know everything that transpires. If you have visitors or are visiting, let us know it.

—A. B. Gillam and wife entertained Mr. James Ewing, of Pontiac, Ill., for several days recently. Mr. Ewing visited the Mapleton cave and expressed himself much pleased with his trip.

—A party of young folks from Mapleton took advantage of the snow last Saturday evening and had a sledding party. They went to the residence of R. P. Smith in Cass township and were royally entertained.

—A supper will be served under the auspices of Mrs. W. T. Boring's Sunday school class at Mrs. Treverton's residence Thursday evening of this week. Price, twenty cents; children, fifteen cents. The patronage of the public solicited.

—An entertainment under the auspices of the Mapleton band will be given in the band hall next Saturday evening. The band has been at considerable expense and by this method hope to replenish their treasury. Give them the benefit of your patronage.

—Mrs. George H. Shoop, of Altoona, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. L. M. Dell, in Mapleton. Mrs. Jesse S. Pheasant, of Smith valley, also a sister, was with her on Saturday. Mrs. Dell's condition is not improving and it is feared the end is not far off.

—The body of Robert Ashton was brought from East Pittsburg to Mount Union on Sunday whence it was conveyed to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Ashton, in Springfield township. Mr. Ashton was aged 34 years and died last Friday night of pneumonia. His wife survives him. The remains were interred at Walnut Grove on Monday.

—We observe from the state superintendent's record that four permanent certificates were granted last year to teachers of this county, the recipients being Milton B. Wright, Cassville, Miss Effie Bookwalter, Miss Sallie L. Livingston, Huntingdon, and Miss Marie Myers, of Shirleysburg. Miss Myers' certificate was granted on examination in Blair county.

—A. J. Wheeling, an aged and highly esteemed citizen of Dudley, died Sunday morning. He had been in ill health for some time. His wife, four sons and two daughters survive. Mr. Wheeling for many years had been an active member of the M. E. church and was interested in every good work. He was aged 71 years. The remains were interred at Dudley yesterday.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad company was held in Philadelphia Tuesday. President George H. Colket and the old board of directors were re-elected. The annual report shows gross earnings amounting to $754,632, and operating expenses $434,168, the net earnings being $320,463, an increase over the previous year of $77.520.

—Mrs. Hannah Clemens died last Thursday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Daniel Reck, in Shirley township. She was aged 75 years, 9 months and 12 days, Her husband preceded her to the tomb several years. She is survived by five of her thirteen children and by one sister, Mrs. Buckley, who is 82 years of age. Mrs. Clemens had been a devout member of the United Brethren church for forty years. The remains were interred in the cemetery at Nebo church, Shirley township, last Saturday afternoon, services being conducted by the pastor, Rev. R. S. Woodward.

—We are sorry to say there are some young people in Mapleton who show a lack of good breeding or a lack of good sense, judging from their conduct in church. The house of God is no place for frivolity. On several occasions we have noticed some girls who ought to be considered young ladies who disturb the congregations by giggling, whispering and loud talking. Occasionally a boy does the same thing. Another reprehensible act is the opening of the church doors wide enough to peep in to see who is inside, thereby giving a chill to every one in that portion of the church. There is always room on the inside and a cordial welcome.

—Fourteen members of Washington Camp No. 321, P. O. S. of A., of Huntingdon, sledded to Mapleton last evening to pay a fraternrl visit to the Camp at this place. The visitors were cordially welcomed. After an interesting session of Camp a light lunch was served, after which Master Loy Rex was called in and favored the company with a couple of recitations. C. M. Taylor spoke of the early history of the P. O. S. of A. in Huntingdon county. Addresses were made by S. H. Thompson, George Washington Bunn, G. W. Yocum, Mr. Emeigh, John A. Toomey and others. It was a very pleasant occasion and the visitors started on the homeward trip at 11.30 o'clock apparently well pleased with their outing.

—Last Sunday E. H. Welker, accompanied by David Hughes, drove from Mapleton to Mount Union. About three o'clock in the afternoon they started to return home. When on the northern span of the Mount Union bridge a blast of wind swept down through the narrows and fearing that the buggy would be blown off the bridge, Mr. Welker leaned out and struck the horse with a short whip to hurry it over the bridge. For some reason the horse kicked and one of the feet struck Mr. Welker under the left side of the jaw. The jaw bone was fractured, two teeth broken out, three teeth loosened and a severe gash cut on the under side of the jaw. Three stitches were necessary to draw the incision together. Mr. Welker has since suffered much pain and considerable inconvenience.

—Wilbur Gayton, son of John A. Gayton, of Lewistown, was killed last Saturday morning in a rear end collision at Glenshaw, on the Pittsburg and Western railroad, eight miles above Pittsburg. The young man was employed on that road and his train had stopped at Glenshaw to coal. For some reason the rear end was not protected and a following train crashed into it wrecking the caboose and four or five cars. Wilbur was in the caboose and his body was found on the pilot of the engine that caused the wreck. The body was considerably mangled. The remains were brought to Mount Union Sunday morning and Monday forenoon were interred in the Odd Fellows' cemetery at that place, services being conducted in the Presbyterian church by Rev. H. W. Koehler. Wilbur was a bright young man, aged 27 years, and had many warm friends in this vicinity who heard with sorrow of his untimely death. One brother and one sister survive.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad system has placed orders with three car manufacturing companies for freight cars, the order amounting in value to about $10,000,000. It is understood that the company intends to obviate for several years the likelihood of a car shortage like the present one. The Pressed Steel Car company has received an order for 9,000 of the 15,000 cars. Two thousand cars will be built by the Cambria Steel company, controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad company, and 1,000 will be built by the American Car and Foundry company. The order for the remaining 3,000 cars has not yet been placed. Five thousand of the cars ordered from the Pressed Car company will be hopper cars for the transportation of coal. The Railroad company has now in commission on main line and branches 150,000 freight cars.

—John Himes died at his home in Mt. Union at five o'clock Sunday morning of kidney trouble and gangrene. He was aged 66 years, 2 months and 17 days. Mr. Himes was a son of the late William Himes, of Brady township, and was born near Carlisle, Cumberland county. The family moved to Huntingdon county many years ago. Reaching manhood John married Miss Margaret Ross and they located in Mount Union. He learned the trade of stone mason and was a good reliable workman whose services were always in demand. He would not do an inferior job. He has been failing in health for some time. Several years ago he united with the Methodist Episcopal church and in his daily life lived his profession. He is survived by his wife, one son and seven daughters. He is also survived by three brothers and four sisters, among whom are Henry Himes, of Harrisburg, L. D. Himes, of Braddock, L. A. Himes, of Mill Creek, Mrs. A. M. Parker, of Mapleton, Mrs. Smith, of Venango county, and Mrs. Allen, of West Virginia. The remains were interred at Mt. Union yesterday afternoon, services being conducted by his pastor, Rev. L. M. Brady.

These Pay Their Dues.

The following subscriptions have been received at this office since January 22nd :

Daniel Rhodes	Jan. 22, '03
B. F. Querry	July 28, '02
County Commissioners' Office	April 1, '02
J. P. Wilson	Jan. 19, '02
Dr. G. W. Simpson	Aug. 13, '02
Mrs. John M. White	Jan. 27. '03
Ira V. Rex	Aug. 27, '98
Alvin Decker	July 29, '02
L. A. Himes	Feb. 27, '03
A. H. Stever	Oct. 10, '02
Thompson Miller	Nov. 20, '99
W. W. Giles	June 10, '02
Perry White	Sept. 1, '99
C. Bower Shaver	Oct. 10, '02
Samuel Forner	Jan. 1, '03
Benj. Barkley	Jan. 1, '03
Mrs. Amanda Dell	Feb. 1, '03
Mrs. H. C. Hayter	Feb. 28, '02
J. C. Griffin	March 5, '02
C. M. Pheasant	May 1, '03
John Kilgore	April 23, '02

"Decision Day."

Sunday February 16th has been fixed as "Decision Day" for the Sunday schools of the county.

In keeping with the suggestions of the State Association the Sunday schools are requested to make a determined effort on that day to lead as many of the scholars as possible, to decide for Christ—to accept him as their saviour, and, in accordance with the methods of the different churches to connect themselves with some branch of the Christian church.

Whenever practical let this service be preceded by a preparatory service of some kind for the Sunday school workers and all who wish to attend, under the guidance of the pastor or the superintendent.

The plans for the service for the final day must be left for the schools to devise. But, oh, fellow workers in his great field be admonished that you are coming to a King, therefore

"Large petitions with thee bring;
For His power and grace are such,
None can ever ask too much."

After Decision Day all schools heeding this call are respectfully asked to notify the County Secretary, Mr. Miles M. Shenefelt, Huntingdon, Pa., as to method and success.

As the county association is interdenominational it is hoped that all will unite to make this a "great day in Zion."

J. R. Shipe, President County Association; Miles L. Shenefelt, Secretary County association.

Favorite Nearly Everywhere.

Constipation means dullness, depression, headache, generally disordered health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers stimulate the liver, open the bowels and relieve this condition. Safe, speedy and thorough. They never gripe. Favorite pills. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

SHADE GAP.

The Huntingdon county farmers' institute, under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, convened in the Presbyterian church at Shade Gap, Monday and Tuesday, January 27th and 28th, 1902.

Monday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock the meeting was called to order and the following officers were chosen, namely: President, G. G. Hutchison; vice presidents, Emanuel Locke, Geo. Goshorn, J. A. McMullen, A. P. Doran, W. C. Skinner, S. O. Fraker, Simon Starr, W. C. Stitt, Benj. Goshorn, A. R. Robinson, John Nelson, A. A. Minick, Jas. Pyles and J. M. Appleby; secretary, D. M. Bealman. Question box, A. R. Robinson; music by the choir; prayer by Rev. W. G. Finney; address of welcome by Hon. John C. Taylor who welcomed the state speakers and all others who would take part in any way very courteously. He sincerely hoped that all would try to make the institute interesting. He thought farming was the most independent of all industries, but the standard in farming can be made higher. Response by Alva Agee who stated they certainly appreciated the cordial welcome that was extended to them as it afforded him much pleasure to be in our midst. His chief desire was to leave some thought that would be helpful to the farmer. If this object could be attained then our meeting will not be in vain, but if not it will be a failure. The object in holding institutes is to make toils of the farmer easier aud his work more profitable so that his income will be larger. Music by the choir.

The first topic, "Good Roads and How to Make Them," was opened by state speaker, Geo. Campbell, who seemed to think that bad roads were an expense to the farmer. He advised the farmers to elect supervisors that knew how to grade and to crown or oval the roads. From observation I know the ditches on either side of the roads in Huntingdon county are higher than the middle of the road, which should not be. The discussion was continued, Mr. Agee saying for the people to follow the legislatures with petitions asking for state appropriations to build roads, and spend the money judiciously. You should buy a road machine and make your roads in the spring of the year when six men will do as much work as twelve would do later in the season when the ground is hard. The discussion was closed by Jas. Pyles telling the institute how we made our good roads in this section of the country. If supervisors would only pike the road with stone a short distance each year, it would be an advantage to the districts in every respect. But, alas! they fill in one mud hole and make two.

The next subject was "Rural Free Mail Delivery." G. G. Hutchison showed us the advantage of rural mail delivery for it had been tried. He asked if the people in the country had not the same rights and demanded as many privileges as the people who live in cities. He strongly recommended it to all. Our postmaster, S. C. Montgomery, thought that rural free mail delivery was not practicable. It would also make additional expense to the government. It is not necessary under the present Star Route system. The question box—questions were read by the secretary. First question, "How can stable manure be handled with least waste?" M. C. McDowell gave the following answer: By keeping it under the roof; putting it on plowed ground and harrowing it immediately. Second question, "Is there loss when manure is spread on frozen ground?" It was thoroughly explained and the conclusion was that there was loss. The institute adjourned to meet at 7.30 o'clock.

Educational session, Monday evening—Music; recitation by Nathan Ewing; topic, "Why Educate?" M. S. McDowell told us that the better a farmer was educated the better results he would get. He showed that it payed to educate, no matter what occupation you intend to follow. Scientific progress has reached such a degree that a man must have an education to make a success. No matter what his occupation may be we must develop along certain lines. Music; recitation by Nannie Taylor.

Topic, "Farm Sanitation." Dr. J. M. Fleming interested the audience by explaining how many diseases could be contracted by improper drainage and also by eating meat from cattle affected by disease. He urged the people to allow plenty of sunlight in their houses and have proper ventilation. Keep your wells clean. Do not store vegetables in your cellars. People should use lime freely in damp cellars as a preventative of disease.

Question box. The following questions were answered: "How can garlic be exterminated?" Mr. E. E. Enyeart said the only successful way was to pull it up.

"Which is the best way to plant potatoes, in hills or in rows?" Mr. Agee answered the question by saying, "Plow the ground deep; mark out deep and cover with manure, then drill them. The institute was then entertained by an address by Mr. Agee entitled, "Rights of the Boys." Boys, indeed, have certain rights which must be respected. He urged the parents to give their boys an education, and above all teach them to depend on themselves; allow them to select their own occupation. He then gave us an account of some of the scenes in his boyhood days. A question in regard to plowing shallow or deep was discussed. It was proven that better results could be obtained by plowing deep. The institute adjourned to meet at 9.30 o'clock on Tuesday.

General farming session, Tuesday morning, 9.30 o'clock. Music; prayer by J. D. Appleby. Topic, "Soil Improvement with Thorough Drainage and Legumans." The first speaker was Geo. Campbell who said that drainage aired and opened the cells and left the swamp in condition for cultivation. Mr. Agee recommended that farmers use drain tile as it is much superior to stone.

Topic, "Commercial Fertillzers," was opened by M. S. McDowell saying that three chemicals—namely, nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid—are only necessary to become acquainted with for soil improvement. He recommended an experiment, saying that it might be necessary to use phosphoric acids from the fact that there may be enough nitrogen and potash in the soil and then it would not be best to mix wood ashes and manure together for a fertilizer.

Topic, "The Best Way to Lime," discussed by Jas. Pyles who thought the best way to lime was to pulverize it and put on the ground with a drill. S. N. Minick thought the most successful way was to apply the lime to the sod, then farm the same ground for corn and manure the ground. Question box. How often should a timothy meadow be plowed or farmed? Mr. Agee said it should be farmed every two years. "What is the best time and method for cutting timothy hay?" Mr. Agee answered the question by saying if you want good hay, cut it when in full bloom; for market, to get weight, leave it stand until nearly ripe.

Afternoon session, 1.30 o'clock.—Solo by Miss Lacea Kirkpatrick. Topic, "Potato Culture," was explained by Alva Agee. He knew from experience that the ground should be full of rotted organic matter such as manure or clover sod. When a field is continued in potatoes year after year, you should sow it in rye in the fall, plow it under deep in the spring. Plant deep and cover very shallow; use large potatoes for seed.

Subject, "Half Hour in the Corn Field," by J. H. Peachy. He reasoned that corn could be best raised by plowing about six inches and then harrow several times. Spring plowing produces best results. A song by Wilgus Snyder. Alva Agee then took up the subject, "Wheat Culture." He advised the farmer to plow early in the fall; let it get plenty of moisture, then seed in time so that it will get a good start before freezing weather. Wheat should be left stand until fairly ripe before cutting. Duet by Mrs. McFarland and Miss Lacea Kirkpatrick. Question box. "Is limestone water a benefit to stock?" A difference in opinions was manifested. Adjournment.

Evening session, 7.30 o'clock.—Trio by Mrs. McFarland and Misses Swan and Appleby. Recitation by Currence Piper. Topic, "Centralization of Schools," opened by D. M. Bealman, followed by Mr. Agee who said parents owe a great deal to their children and they surely owe to each child a good education. He did not know why people in rural districts were so much more interested in the welfare of other people's children than in their own. Many people are satisfied to have graded schools in large towns and cities but don't want them at home. Are not the children in the country as good as those in the city? It is the duty of every patron to urge a centralization or at least a dis-

Continued on eighth page.

NATURE OF SCHLEY'S PLEA

The President Asked to Sustain Admiral Dewey's Findings.

THE QUESTION OF COMMAND

Rear-Admiral Schley Requested President Roosevelt to Review the Findings of the Court of Inquiry, Basing His Appeal on the Opinion of Admiral Dewey —Arguments in Support of Contentions

Washington, D. C.—The appeal made by Rear-Admiral Schley from the findings of the court of inquiry has been made public. The Admiral states three general grounds upon which he petitions the President to reverse the action of the Navy Department.

1. The court erred in ignoring the question of command on July 3 and of credit for the victory of the battle of Santiago.

2. The court erred by failing to report on the efficiency and adequacy of the blockade of Santiago by the Flying Squadron.

3. The findings of the majority, in variance with the opinion of the presiding officer of the court, are not justified by the facts adduced.

It is declared that the record of the court shows that Schley did actually exercise the command, and the point is made that if he did so in the absence of any right, under naval regulations his conduct would have been "grossly insubordinate and highly censurable, and should have been so held by the court."

It is recited that Sampson signalled to "disregard motions Commander-in-Chief" when he started eastward that morning, thereby conferring command upon Schley. Counsel also cite Secretary Long's statement to the Senate that when the Spanish ships emerged Sampson was proceeding towards Siboney under orders from the department to confer with Shafter, and it is held that these orders detached him temporarily from his command, so that Schley was actually in command at the battle.

Further argument made is that Cook and Clark, the two ship captains present at the surrender of the Colon, recognized Schley's seniority, and also that Sampson's order of battle failed entirely as soon as the Spanish squadron succeeded in passing the westernmost extremity of the American vessels.

Counsel deal with the pasage from Cienfuegos to Santiago, and again object to the majority conclusion that Schley should have proceeded with all despatch, and have disposed his vessels with a view of intercepting the enemy. Counsel submit that the Admiral's squadron was a unit; that he had no power to atomize it; and that in view of the prevailing ignorance of the enemy's location it would have been the acme of military folly to have disintegrated his squadron.

DRYDEN ELECTED SENATOR.

New Jersey Legislature Formally Ballots For General Sewell's Successor.

Trenton, N. J.—The Senate and Assembly met in joint session and elected John F. Dryden, of Newark, to fill

JOHN F. DRYDEN.
(The new Senator from New Jersey.)

the unexpired term of the late General Sewell.

Mr. Dryden entertained the two bodies at luncheon after the adjournment.

ANARCHIST ENDS HIS LIFE.

Mohr Taught His Children to Anathematize the Dead President.

Paterson, N. J.—Hugo Mohr, the anarchist, who was sent to jail for cruelty to his family, committed suicide because he feared a second arrest. He was released from jail on giving bail for $500, and he went to his home to get square with his wife for putting him in jail. Mohr learned that the police had been called and he went into one of the rooms and put his mouth over a gas jet. When the police arrived they found Mohr lying on the floor dead.

Mohr had not worked for a year. He took the money that his wife and oldest daughter earned and bought anarchist literature with it. He praised Czolgosz and denounced McKinley, and made his children repeat after him an anathema against the dead President.

MARINES' AWFUL PLIGHT

Americans Deserted by Filipino Guards Eat Raw Dog Flesh.

Missing Members of Ill-Fated Party Found Delirious in the Jungle, Two of Them Barking Like Dogs.

Manila.—It is now learned that the ten men who became separated from Captain David D. Porter's command of marines that went on an expedition into the interior of Samar three weeks ago got into such desperate straits that they were compelled to kill dogs and eat their flesh raw. The first reports were that they had suffered hardships, but General Chaffee, who has just returned here from a tour, says that their sufferings were greater than mere hardships.

There were at the start thirty-six marines in the party. They took with them rations for only five days. Two weeks later Captain Porter and twenty-six of his men reached the coast of the Island of Samar. They were greatly exhausted, and said they had lost ten men somehow, and that they were probably dead.

Captain Porter and his men were under the guidance of some natives, and when there was no longer any food the natives declared that they could not distinguish the edible roots in which the forests abound. The marines did not believe them, but were unable to force them to find the roots with which to sustain life. It was while the little party was starving and was hunting about for some sort of food that the ten men became separated. The others were so weakened that they could not make a search for the wanderers. The natives had deserted them.

When Captain Porter and three of his men staggered into the camp on the coast they were delirious, and it was with difficulty that the whereabouts of their companions was learned. They were soon discovered and taken into camp, and Williams, of the First Infantry, headed a relief expedition for the ten lost men. The relief force faced a torrential rain storm that flooded the rivers and seriously hampered progress.

After a hard march the rescue command came upon the lost ones. All of the ten were delirious and would have very soon perished. Two of them were discovered in the branches of trees, barking like dogs. They were taken to headquarters, where some of them are so ill that they will probably not recover.

At a time when they were overcome with hunger, there were two dogs following them. These were killed, and as there was no manner of building a fire, the flesh of the animals was devoured raw.

General Chaffee says he found matters apparently satisfactory in all parts of the archipelago except on the Island of Samar, where the continuous rains of the past two months had retarded the campaign against the elusive enemy.

NINTH CABINET OFFICE.

Senate Votes For a Department of Commerce and Labor.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Nelson's bill creating a Department of Commerce, which has passed the Senate, was amended in various particulars. Probably the most important of these amendments was the one changing the title to read, "The Department of Commerce and Labor." It provides for a Secretary, who is to be a member of the Cabinet, an Assistant Secretary, and also the other officials and clerks necessary. The proposed department is especially charged with the collection and distribution of statistical information and with the development and fostering of foreign and domestic commerce.

In the department there is to be a new Bureau of Manufactures, and many bureaus now included in other departments are transferred to this new department, including the Life-Saving Service, the Lighthouse Service, the Marine Hospital Service, the Steamboat Inspection Service and the Bureaus of Navigation, of Shipping and of Immigration, as well as the control of the fisheries and Chinese exclusion questions, all now within the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department; the Fish Commission and the Census Bureau.

The department also is given jurisdiction over the Consular Service so far as it pertains to commerce.

ONCE LIVED WITH CANNIBALS.

Death of a Maine Physician Who Dwelt Two Years With Savages.

Auburn, Me.—Dr. Charles F. Swett, who died here at the age of sixty-four, lived two years among the cannibals of the Marquesas. While on a voyage in the Pacific he was taken sick and as it was thought he was going to die, he was put ashore. He recovered and became a favorite of the chief of the cannibals. Dr. Swett was happy on the island and probably never would have left had he not been kidnaped. A ship put in there one day to trade with the natives. Dr. Swett went on board to do the bartering. The captain of the ship was short of hands, and forcibly detained Dr. Swett. The natives started in pursuit in canoes, and as the wind was light, for a time it looked as though the captain was destined to pay dearly for his treachery, but the wind came up and the ship slid away to safety.

New Gold Diggings in Klondike.

Gold diggings panning $25 to $30 a day per man are reported in Alaska from Mush Creek to Porcupine.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

A bill for a Pacific cable to be constructed by the Government, at a cost of $1,000,000, was ordered favorably reported by the House committee in charge of it.

Governor N. O. Murphy, of Arizona, saw the President regarding the charges laid against him by Eugene S. Ives. The President later announced that no further action would be taken.

Advocates of the Nicaragua Canal believed public opinion could force the Senate to pass the Hepburn bill.

The Senate passed a bill providing for the use by the United States of devices invented by its naval officers while engaged in its service and covered by letters patent.

Brigadier-General Wheaton's reported criticism of Professor Schurman's Boston speech caused a lively discussion of the whole Philippine question in the Senate.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Five murderers were to die by the garrote at Ponce, Porto Rico.

The transport Sheridan reached Manila with thirty cases of measles aboard

General Wood ordered that no permits be granted for the holding of bazaars in Cuba unless the gross proceeds are to be used for charitable purposes.

During the last month eighty-two military posts were handed over to the native constabulary in the Philippines.

About forty small municipalities in various parts of Cuba island, which which were not able to meet their expenses, were abolished and put under the jurisdiction of larger municipalities in their vicinity.

The American Chamber of Commerce at Manila sent a petition to Congress asking permission to allow Chinese laborers to enter the Philippine Islands.

The Philippine Commission appropriated $5000 for improving the harbor of Iloilo and $3000 to be expended on the Cagelyon River, in Northern Luzon.

DOMESTIC.

John Bonnette, of Boston, Mass., maddened by the insults of a stranger in a saloon, killed him and took his own life.

The Maryland General Assembly exempted casualty and fidelity companies formed outside the State from the usual license fee of $300.

H. Clay Crawford was appointed Secretary of State of Florida, succeeding his father, who died.

Standing before a mirror Mrs. Ruth Garrie, Providence, R. I., killed herself by shooting.

Alexander Wildman, once wealthy, who spent a fortune in politics, although he never held office, was found dead in an unused hotel in Danbury, Conn.

Ian B. Schofield, a prominent banker of Boston, blew out his brains at Newtonville, Mass.

John Tracy was arrested at Rochester, N. Y., for the murder of Jeweler Brown. He is twenty-five years of age and has a bad criminal record. It is said that the case against him is complete.

The Steel Trust reported net earnings at the rate of $107,000,000 a year, and said it had refused to advance prices.

Captain George H. Wadleigh, of the receiving ship Wabash, in the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass., received orders to report to the League Island Navy Yard at Philadelphia as commandant.

Henry James Derbyshire, an Englishman, who was the last survivor of those who accompanied Captain Hall on his expedition to find the North Pole, died at Huntington, W. Va., aged seventy.

Two negroes were lynched in West Carroll Parish, La., for the murder of G. N. Grant, a police juror, from Floyd.

James W. Woodford, of Elmore, Mich., was killed at a country dance by A. B. Davis, who was jealous because he danced with his fiancee.

Two men were killed and two hurt by being run down at a grade crossing in Hayton, Wis.

A runaway boom of logs at Tacoma, Wash., caused $25,000 damage to the water front.

FOREIGN.

Special provision will be made in the new commercial treaty with China for the maintenance of the "open door" policy so as to secure American interests.

St. Petersburg's police system is about to be established in Helsingfors, Finland, making them entirely independent of the local authorities.

Great Britain's negative reply to Holland's peace proposals is said to leave a loophole for further negotiations.

Nearly $800,000 were sent by postal orders from persons in the United States to friends in Norway during the year 1901.

The Swedish bark Norden was towed into Newhaven, England, having had two sailors swept overboard on a voyage from Brunswick, Ga.

The Reichstag Tariff Committee was warned that the Government will not support a bill so amended as to provoke retaliation from abroad.

A supplementary British Army estimate of $25,000,000 was issued, making the total expenditure for the army during the year $464,575,000.

An army of 100,000 foreign-drilled troops will be mobilized in China.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Emperor William of Germany is forty-three years old.

Congressman Littlefield, of Maine, talks nearly 300 words a minute.

Andrew Carnegie has made a second gift of $300,000 to Cooper Union, New York City.

Prince Henry has bought fifty presents to distribute on his visit to the United States.

Theodore Roosevelt is the third Harvard graduate to become President of the United States.

Professor Edmund J. James, of the University of Chicago, has been elected President of the Northwestern University.

Rear-Admiral W. K. Van Reypen, Surgeon-General of the Navy, has been placed on the retired list after forty years' service.

Marconi, the wireless telegraphy inventor, has been decorated by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy with the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.

Lord Rosebery has written a novel, on which he is now engaged in putting the finishing touches. It is expected that it will be published in the autumn.

Sir Alfred L. Jones, of Liverpool, England, is the largest individual shipowner in Great Britain, his firm's tonnage now amounting to over 400,000. He is a bachelor of fifty-five and is a self-made man.

Countess von Waldersee, answering an inquiry regarding the projected trip of Field Marshal von Waldersee and herself to the United States, says: "We both hope to go to the United States in April, but nothing has yet been decided."

Judge John H. Reagan, of Austin, Tex., has finally retired from politics after half a century of service. He was Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Treasury in the Confederate Cabinet, and was father of the Interstate Commerce law.

LABOR WORLD.

Cincinnati school-teachers are to organize a union.

A fight against the Garment Makers' Union has been started in Chicago by locking out 500 workers.

Engineers at the electric power plant in Terre Haute, Ind., quit work out of sympathy with the striking street car men.

The new scale adopted by miners in convention at Pittsburg embraces an increase of ten cents a ton in the price of mining.

Six hundred striking woodworkers have returned to duty in the American Car and Foundry Company's plant at Jeffersonville, Ind.

The first break among independent glassmakers is the Marion Glass Company, Marion, Ind., which has signed the union wage scale.

Doylestown (Penn.) mechanics demand an increase of twenty-five cents per day in wages, fifty-nine hours to constitute a week's work.

A petition from the trolley employes to the West Jersey & Seashore Railroad Company, which operates the road, for an increase of wages from sixteen and two-thirds cents to twenty cents an hour, has been refused.

The Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, of New York City, which has a membership of 3000, has reported that it is prepared to enforce its new demands, which go into effect on May 1. The demands are $4 a day for eight hours, $1 an hour for overtime, and the Saturday half-holiday.

It was definitely decided by the United Mine Workers, in session at Indianapolis, Ind., to demand a ten per cent. increase and an absolute run of the mines, and to fix the differential at ten per cent. between pick and machine mining. In addition to this a uniform scale for all outside day labor will be demanded. Two years ago an increase of 22 21-100 cents was secured by the mine workers.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Jockey Spencer will ride for J. R. Keene in England next season.

Horace Fogel has been engaged to manage the New York Baseball Club next season.

It seems that Louisville wants an American team now, and has a good chance of getting it.

Philadelphia racquet players have defeated New York players in two matches at Philadelphia.

Radical changes in the management of the United States Golf Association are demanded by members.

New York City will have a trotting meeting next summer at the Brighton Beach track on August 11.

Harvard graduates are to be called upon to assist in raising a fund of $20,000 to defray the expense of a college golf course at Waltham, Mass.

A new world's record for trotting on the ice has been made by Royal Victor, of Carthage, N. Y., covering the mile in 2:16. The former record was 2.18¼.

The California Jockey Club, of which Thomas Williams is the President, is seriously considering the advisability of adopting the English Jockey Club's scale of weights.

Perry Hale, the noted Yale full back in 1900, who coached Exeter Academy last year, has just been engaged to coach the football eleven of Ohio State University at Columbus.

Sir Thomas Lipton is to be invited to the Olympian games, which will be held in Chicago in 1904. A special invitation will be sent to him, not only because he stands so high in the world of sport, but also because yachting events, in which he has been so prominent, will be made a feature of the contests.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3½c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra	$ —	@$	25
Firsts	22	@	24
Seconds	19	@	21
State dairy tubs, extra	22	@	23
Imitation creamery	14	@	18½
Factory, fancy	17	@	17½
Low grades	13	@	14
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	10¼	@	10¾
Small	11¼	@	11¾
Part skims, good to prime	7	@	8
Full skims	2	@	2½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	28	@	29
State and Penn	28	@	29
Western—Choice	—	@	28
Southern—Choice	—	@	27
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 17½	@	2 20
Medium, choice	1 80	@	1 82½
Pea, choice	1 75	@	1 77½
Red kidney, choice	2 00	@	2 05
White kidney, choice	2 40	@	2 45
Yellow eye, choice	—	@	2 35
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 25
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 50
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, King, per bbl	4 00	@	5 50
Greening, per bbl	4 00	@	6 00
Ben Davis, per bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Baldwin, per bbl	2 00	@	4 75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl	3 00	@	7 00
Jersey, prime, per bbl	5 00	@	5 50
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb	—	@	11
Chickens, per lb	—	@	9
Roosters, per lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	10½
Ducks, per pair	50	@	80
Geese, per pair	1 00	@	1 50
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, per lb	8	@	15
Capons, Phila., per lb	12	@	20
Fowls, Western, per lb	7	@	11
Broilers, Phila., per lb	20	@	22
Chickens, Jersey, per lb	11	@	14
Ducks, Western, per lb	9	@	14
Geese, Western, per lb	7	@	10
Squabs, per dozen	1 75	@	3 75
HOPS.			
State, 1901, choice, per lb	15	@	16
1900, choice	10	@	11
Pacific coast, 1901, choice	15	@	16
1900, choice	10	@	11
1900, common to prime	7	@	9
Old odds	1	@	3½
FURS.			
Red fox	2 00	@	4 00
Gray fox	75	@	85
Marten	2 50	@	12 00
Skunk, black	1 20	@	1 40
Skunk, striped	30	@	40
Raccoon	90	@	1 25
Opossum	12	@	60
Mink	2 50	@	3 50
Muskrat	9	@	13
Muskrat, kits	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	90	@	92½
No. 1, per 100 lb	80	@	85
No. 2, per 100 lb	70	@	75
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	60	@	70
Straw, long rye	75	@	85
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Maine, per sack	2 25	@	2 35
N. Y. State, per sack	2 00	@	2 15
Sweets, N. J., per bbl	3 00	@	3 75
Onions, State, per bag	3 25	@	3 50
Orange Co., per bag	2 00	@	4 00
Connecticut, red, per bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Cabbages, State, per ton	7 00	@	13 00
Turnips, per bbl	75	@	85
String beans, per basket	4 00	@	6 00
Egg plant, per box	4 00	@	7 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 50	@	2 75
Cauliflower, L. I., per bbl	1 50	@	7 00
Peppers, per carrier	2 50	@	4 00
Spinach, per bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Celery, per dozen	10	@	50
Lettuce, per basket	75	@	1 50
Brussels sprouts, per qt	9	@	13
Kale, per bbl	60	@	70
Squash, per bbl	2 25	@	2 75
SUNDRIES.			
Beeswax, prime, per lb	28	@	29
Maple sugar, per lb	11	@	12
Syrup, per gal	75	@	90
Honey, State, Clover, per lb	13	@	14
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents	3 75	@	4 00
Spring patents	3 90	@	4 20
Wheat—No. 1 N. N. Y.	—	@	84⅞
No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	84⅞
Corn—No. 2	—	@	66⅞
Oats—No. 2 white	—	@	48
Track mixed	46	@	47
Rye—Western	66¼	@	66¾
State	63	@	64
Lard, city	—	@	8.90c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	10
Calves, city dressed	9	@	13
Country dressed	6	@	11½
Sheep, per 100 lb	3 00	@	4 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	6 00	@	6 15
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	5 25	@	6 50
Country dressed, per lb	6	@	8¼

POTATOES ARE CHEAPER.

A Glut of the Foreign Article Forces Prices Down.

New York City.—Commission merchants of this city who early took advantage of the potato famine in this country and reaped handsome profits on potatoes brought from Europe are congratulating themselves on the fact that they reaped their profits early, for there has recently been a very heavy decline in prices. The drop is attributed to the almost unprecedented influx of potatoes from abroad, which has affected not only the price of the imported article, but that of domestic potatoes as well, notwithstanding the scarcity of the latter. Foreign potatoes that a week ago were selling for $2.10 and $2.25 a sack are now bringing only $1.90 to $2, while domestic potatoes have dropped from $2.50 a sack to $2.35 and less.

The potato crop in Ireland and Belgium has been exceptionally large, while the crop here has been the worst in many years.

Reorganizing China's Navy.

The Chinese navy is being reorganized.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: Beauties of a Cheerful Spirit—Causes For Thanksgiving That Are Seldom Recognized—Remember Daily Blessings—Comforts of Friendship.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage calls attention to causes of thanksgiving that are seldom recognized, and shows how to cultivate a cheerful spirit; text, Psalms xxxiii, 2, "Sing unto him with a psaltery and an instrument of ten strings."

A musician as well as poet and conqueror and king was David, the author of my text. He first composed the sacred rhythm and then played it upon a harp, striking and plucking the strings with his fingers and thumbs. The harp is the oldest of musical instruments. Jubal invented it, and he was the seventh descendant from Adam. Its music was suggested by the twang of the bowstring. Homer refers to the harp in the "Iliad." It is the most consecrated of all instruments. The flute is more mellow, the bugle more martial, the cornet more incisive, the trumpet more resonant, the organ more mighty, but the harp has a tenderness and sweetness belonging to no other instrument that I know of. It enters into the richest symbolism of the Holy Scriptures. The captives in their sadness "hung their harps upon the willows." In other ages it had eight strings. David's harp had ten strings, and when his great soul was afire with the theme his sympathetic voice, accompanied by exquisite vibration of the chords, must have been overpowering.

With as many things to complain about as any man ever had David wrote more anthems than any other man ever wrote. He puts even the frosts and hailstorms and tempests and creeping things and flying fowl and the mountains and the hills and day and night into a chorus. Absalom's plotting and Ahithophel's treachery and hosts of antagonists and sleepless nights and a running sore could not hush his psalmody. Indeed, the more his troubles the mightier his sacred poems. The words "praise" and "song" are so often repeated in his psalms that one would think the typesetter's case containing the letters with which those words are spelled would be exhausted.

In my text David calls upon the people to praise the Lord with an instrument of ten strings, like that which he was accustomed to finger. The simple fact is that the most of us, if we praise the Lord at all, play upon one string or two strings or three strings when we ought to take a harp fully chorded and with glad fingers sweep all the strings. Instead of being grateful for here and there a blessing we happen to think of, we ought to rehearse all our blessings so far as we can recall them and obey the injunction of my text to sing unto Him with an instrument of ten strings.

Have you ever thanked God for delightsome food? What vast multitudes are a-hungered from day to day or are obliged to take food not toothsome or pleasant to the taste! What millions are in struggle for bread! A Confederate soldier went to the front, and his family were on the verge of starvation, but they were kept up by the faith of a child of that household, who, noticing that some supply was sure to come, exclaimed, "Mother, I think God hears when we scrape the bottom of the barrel."

Have you appreciated the fact that on most of your tables are luxuries that do not come to all? Have you realized what varieties of flavor often touch your tongue and how the saccharin and the acid have been afforded your palate? What fruits, what nuts, what meats regale your appetite, while many would be glad to get the crusts and rinds and peelings that fall from your table.

For the fine flavors and the luxurious viands you have enjoyed for a lifetime perhaps you have never expressed to God a word of thanksgiving. That is one of the ten strings that you ought to have thrummed in praise to God, but you have never yet put it in vibration.

Have you thanked God for eyesight as originally given to you or, after it was dimmed by age, for the glass that brought the page of the book within the compass of the vision? Have you realized the privation those suffer to whom the day is as black as the night and who never see the face of father or mother or wife or child or friend? Through what painful surgery many have gone to get one glimpse of the light! The eye so delicate and beautiful and useful that one of them is invaluable!

And most of us have two of these wonders of divine mechanism. The man of millions of dollars who recently went blind from atrophy of optic nerve would have been willing to give all his millions and become a day laborer if he could have kept off the blindness that gradually crept over his vision.

You may have noticed how Christ's sympathies were stirred for the blind. Ophthalmia has always been prevalent in Palestine, the custom of sleeping on the housetops, exposed to the dew and the flying dust of the dry season, inviting this dreadful disorder. A large percentage of the inhabitants could not tell the difference between 12 o'clock at noon and 12 o'clock at night. We are told of six of Christ's miracles for the cure of these sightless ones, but I suppose they were only specimens of hundreds of restored visions.

What a pitiful spectacle Saul of Tarsus, mighty man, three days led about in physical as well as spiritual darkness, he who afterward made Felix tremble by his eloquence and awed the Athenian philosophers on Mars Hill and was the only cool headed man in the Alexandria corn ship that went to pieces on the rocks of Miletus, once the mighty persecutor of Saul, afterward the glorious evangelist Paul, for three days not able to take a safe step without guidance!

Have you ever given thanks for two eyes—media between the soul inside and the world outside, media that no one but the infinite God could create? The eye, the window of our immortal nature, the gate through which all colors march, the picture gallery of the soul! Without the eye this world is a big dungeon. I fear that many of us have never given one hearty expression of gratitude for treasure of sight, the loss of which is the greatest disaster possible, unless it be the loss of the mind. Those wondrous seven muscles that turn the eye up or down, to right or left or around. No one but God could have created the retina. If we have ever appreciated what God did when He gave us two eyes it was when we saw others with obliterated vision.

Alas, that only through the privation of others we came to a realization of our own blessing! If you had harp in hand and swept all the strings of gratitude, you would have struck this, which is one of the most dulcet of the ten strings.

Further, notice how many pass through life in silence because the ear refuses to do its office. They never hear music, vocal or instrumental. The thunder that rolls its full diapason through the heavens does not startle the prolonged silence. The air that has for us so many melodies has no sweet sound for them. They live in a quietude that will not be broken until heaven breaks in upon them with its harmonies. The bird voices of the springtime, the chatter of the children, the sublime chant of the sea, the solo of the cantatrice and the melody of the great worshiping assemblies mean nothing to them. Have we devoutly thanked God for these two wonders of our hearing, with which we can now put ourselves under the charm of sweet sound and also carry in our memories the infantile song with which our mothers put us to sleep and the voices of the great prima donnas like Lind and Patti and Neilson, and the sound of instruments like the violin of the Swedish performer, or the cornet of Arbuckle, or the mightiest of all instruments, with the hand of Morgan on the keys and his foot on the pedal, or some Sabbath tune like "Coronation," in the acclaim of which you could hear the crowns of heaven coming down at the feet of Jesus? Many of us have never thanked God for this hearing apparatus of the soul. That is one of the ten strings of gratitude that we ought always to thrum after hearing the voice of the loved one or the last strain of an oratorio or the clang of a cathedral tower.

But we must tighten the cords of our harp and retune it while we celebrate gospel advantages. The highest style of civilization the world has ever seen is American civilization, and it is built out of the gospel of pardon and good morals. That gospel rocked our cradle, and it will epitaph our grave. It soothes our sorrows, brightens our hopes, inspires our courage, forgives our sins and saves our souls. It takes a man who is all wrong and makes him all right. What that gospel has done for you and me is a story that we can never fully tell.

What it has done for the world and will yet do for the nations it will take the thousand years of the millennium to celebrate. The grandest churches are yet to be built. The mightiest anthems are yet to be hoisted. The greatest victories are yet to be gained. The most beautiful Madonnas are yet to be painted. The most triumphant processions are yet to march.

Oh, what a world this will be when it rotates in its orbit a redeemed planet, girdled with spontaneous harvests and enriched by orchards whose fruits are speckless and redundant, and the last pain will have been banished and the last tear wept and the last groan uttered, and there shall be nothing to hurt or destroy in all God's holy mountain! All that and more will come to pass, for "the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

So far I have mentioned nine of the ten strings of the instrument of gratitude. I now come to the tenth and the last. I mention it last that it may be the more memorable—heavenly anticipation. By the grace of God we are going to move into a place so much better than this that on arriving we will wonder that we were for so many years so loath to make the transfer. After we have seen Christ face to face and rejoiced over our departed kindred there are some mighty spirits we will want to meet soon after we pass through the gates.

We want to see and will see David, a mightier king in heaven than he ever was on earth, and we will talk with him about psalmody and get from him exactly what he meant when he talked about the instrument of ten strings. We will confront Moses, who will tell of the law giving on rocking Sinai and of his mysterious burial, with no one but God present.

We will see Joshua, and he will tell us of the coming down of the walls of Jericho at the blast of the ram's horn and explain to us that miracle—how the sun and moon could stand still without demolition of the planetary system.

We will see Ruth and have her tell of the harvest field of Boaz, in which she gleaned for afflicted Naomi. We will see Vashti and hear from her own lips the story of her banishment from the Persian palace by infamous Ahasuerus.

We will see Paul and hear from him how Felix trembled before him and the audience of skeptics on Mars Hill were confounded by his sermon on the brotherhood of man, what he saw at Ephesus and Syracuse and Philippi and Rome and how dark was the Mamertine dungeon and how sharp the axe that beheaded him on the road to Ostia. Yea, we will see all the martyrs, the victims of axe and sword and fire and billow. What a thrill of excitement for us when we gaze upon the heroes and heroines who gave their lives for the truth.

We will see the gospel proclaimers Chrysostom and Bourdalous and Whitefield, and the Wesleys and John Knox. We will see the great Christian poets, Milton and Dante and Watts and Mrs. Hemans and Frances Havergal. Yea, all the departed Christian men and women of whatever age or nation.

But there will be one focus toward which all eyes will be directed. His infancy having slept on pillow of straw; all the hates of the Herodic Government planning for His assassination; in after time whipped as though He were a criminal; asleep on the cold mountains because no one offered Him a lodging; though the greatest being who ever touched our earth, derisively called "this fellow;" His last hours writhing on spikes of infinite torture; His lacerated form put in sepulcher, then reanimated and ascended to be the centre of all heavenly admiration—upon that greatest martyr and mightiest hero of all the centuries we will be permitted to look. Put that among your heavenly anticipations.

Now take down your harp of ten strings and sweep all the chords, making all of them tremble with a great gladness. I have mentioned just ten—delightsome food, eyesight, hearing, healthful sleep, power of physical locomotion, illumined nights, mental faculties in equipoise, friendships of life, gospel advantages and heavenly anticipations. Let us make less complaint and offer more thanks, render less dirge and more cantata. Take paper and pen and write down in long columns your blessings. I have recited only ten. To express all the mercies God has bestowed you would have to use at least three, and I think five, numerals, for surely they would run up into the hundreds and the thousands. "Oh, give thanks unto the Lord, for He is good, for His mercy endureth forever." Get into the habit of rehearsal of the brightnesses of life.

Notice how many more fair days there are than foul, how many more good people than bad you meet. Set your misfortunes to music, as David opened his "dark sayings on a harp." If it has been low tide heretofore, let the surges of mercy that are yet to roll in upon you reach high water mark. All things will work together for your good, and heaven is not far ahead. Wake up all the ten strings. Blessing and honor and glory and power be unto Him that sitteth upon the throne and unto the Lamb forever. Amen!

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THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 9.

Subject: The Sin of Lying, Acts iv., 32; v., 11—Golden Text, Eph. iv., 25—Memory Verses, 3-5—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

32. "Multitude." The whole 5000 mentioned in verse 4, and probably many others, who had been converted by the ministry of the other apostles since that time. "Of one heart." Though of different ages, dispositions and conditions before they believed, and perfect strangers to one another, yet when they met in Christ they were intimately acquainted. "Neither said any of them." There was not a dissenting member. No such thing as discord existed among them. "All things common." There existed such confidence in each other.

33. "With great power." With no difficulties among themselves to absorb any of their time, the apostles were encouraged by a spiritual, praying church, to preach with great vigor, spirit and courage. "Witness." The apostles were witnesses to what they had seen and heard. This is a most effective way of preaching. "Of the resurrection." All knew of the death and burial of Jesus. But the enemies of Jesus, the Jews, would not believe in the resurrection of Jesus.

34. "That lacked." This was one reason for their favor among men, for all could see the self-sacrificing spirit that actuated them. "Sold them." It seems clear that all the owners of real estate who belonged to the church sold property. "Things that were sold." The language here expressly avoids saying that these men sold all they had. They sold some things, and the sum realized from what was sold was offered to the common store.

35. "At the apostles' feet." To be disposed of as they should direct. They would be better able to determine where there was need. Having a relief fund the apostles could draw upon it without making every case public.

36. "Joses." Or Joseph. He is the well-known Barnabas, who is afterward frequently mentioned as an associate of the apostle Paul. That he was a Levite is a remarkable circumstance; we are soon afterward told that even many priests believed. Chap. 6: 7. The surname of Barnabas, which the apostles gave him, alluded, without doubt, to an extraordinary gift of the Spirit which was manifested in his addresses and exhortations. "Of Cyprus." An island in the Mediterranean Sea, not very far distant from the Jewish coast. The Jews were very numerous in that land.

37. "Having land, sold it." "He comforted by his gifts as well as his words." He certainly proved his sincerity.

1. "But." The little word "but" is the hinge on which great issues turn. "Ananias." The meaning of the word is "Favored of the Lord," or "Jehovah is gracious." "Sapphira." "Beautiful." Their characters were in sharp contrast with their names. Here is a contrast between the honest liberality of Barnabas and the hypocrisy of Ananias and his wife. Professors of the gospel, but certainly not true believers, for all that truly believed were of one heart and of one soul.

2. "Kept back part of the price." While they pretended to make an offering of all. This was hypocrisy, and was called a lie. "His wife." This sin was premeditated by both parties. They had not set their affections on the land, but the money exercised such an influence on them that they could not resolve to resign the whole, and hence they retained a part. They were unwilling to acknowledge this circumstance publicly.

3. "Filled thine heart." Satan, the father of lies, a liar from the beginning. Peter traces the sin back to its source—the heart into which Satan had been admitted; his question recognizes Ananias's power to resist these evil influences. Satan knocked; Ananias opened his heart. "To lie to the Holy Ghost." The apostles disclaim any power in themselves. It is Christ who works the miracles; the God of Abraham who gives the power of healing, and the Holy Spirit who is grieved by sins like that of Ananias.

4. "Thine own." He might have kept it without incurring the displeasure of the apostles or the Lord. "In thine own power." These questions show that the bestowment of goods was perfectly voluntary and not a law, and that the crime was a free and deliberate act. Ananias was not censured because he had not surrendered his entire property, but for falsehood in professing to have done so when he had not. "Unto God." The offense was chiefly against God. David takes this same view of his sin in Psa. 51: 6. But this is an important text to prove the personality of the Holy Ghost. Peter uses the terms God and the Holy Ghost (v. 3) interchangeably, which shows that the Holy Ghost is not merely an emanation from God, but He is God Himself.

5. "Gave up the ghost." The immediate fall and death of Ananias, when Peter had addressed him, must be viewed as a direct act of God. "Great fear came." This effect on the Christian community is thought to be the chief design of so startling a judgment.

6. "Young men." The earliest church was not without young men and young women. Acts 12: 13. "Carried him out." Just beyond the walls of the city. That the body was not taken to his home is indicated by his wife's ignorance of what had occurred. "Buried." In a hot climate, like that of Palestine, burial had to take place at once, and the graves (caves with niches) were always open.

7. "After three hours." Probably at the next hour of prayer. Under the shock of the death of Ananias they had not dispersed.

8. "Tell me." The question was Sapphira's place for repentance; the Holy Spirit strove with her in Peter's words, but she resisted his strivings. "So much." Perhaps Peter pointed to the money still lying where Ananias had placed it. V. 2. "Yea." It had been in her power to save her husband by a word of warning protest; it was now in her power to clear her own conscience by confession.

9. "Agreed." Sapphira's answer proved to Peter that their sin had been premeditated, and not one of haste or ignorance. She was equal in the sin with her husband. Peter's question gave the first knowledge to Sapphira that their guilt was discovered, but her answer was given. "To tempt." To test, or try the Spirit of the Lord by attempting to deceive Him, but "God is not mocked" or deluded.

10. "Fell—yielded." It was not through Peter's words, nor his prayers, nor through shame, nor through remorse that this guilty pair died, but an immediate judgment of God.

11. "Great fear." This judgment answered the end for which it was inflicted; a deeply religious fear occupied every mind, and hypocrisy and deception were banished from this holy assembly.

Even the professional swindler works his way in the world.

OVERTURES TO END WAR

Holland Submits Peace Proposals on Behalf of the Boers.

British Government is Said to Regard the Delegates as Without Power to Negotiate Peace.

London.—Through an announcement in the House of Commons by A. J. Balfour, the Government leader, it became known that the Government of Holland has offered in the most friendly terms to help in bringing about peace in South Africa. In a communication to the British Government the Dutch Government suggests that it might be permitted to act as a sort of diplomatic agent for the Boer delegates. But the Government expressly disowns any attempt at intervention, and does not mention any terms.

It was learned that the British Government infers that it would not have been approached unless the Dutch authorities were convinced that the Boer delegates now in Europe were willing to accept the cardinal points of the British peace terms, so frequently announced in Parliament.

Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, replied in friendly terms to the Netherlands' proposal, but he at once began inquiries in order to ascertain the extent of the powers delegated to Mr. Kruger and the other Boer representatives in Europe to act in behalf of the burghers in the field. Great doubt is expressed in the Foreign office here as to whether any negotiations carried on by the Boer delegates through the Dutch Government or other channels will prove effectual.

The announcement by Mr. Balfour caused a sensation in the lobbies of Parliament. Lord Rosebery generally is credited with having brought about this movement on the part of the Dutch Government.

The Petit Bleu of Brussels, the organ of the Krugerites, flatly denies that the Boer delegates had charged anyone to make peace proposals, and professed to be in entire ignorance of the Dutch communication.

Those acquainted with Boer sentiments assert that Messrs. Fischer and Wolmarans and Generals Schalkburger and Botha are willing to recognize British annexation, while Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds, General De Wet and Mr. Steyn still insist upon independence. Therefore, at present, it is considered hopeless to arrive at any agreed basis of negotiations.

UNWILLING LABORERS.

Unsatisfactory Experience With the Porto Ricans in Hawaii.

Honolulu, Hawaii.—The Porto Ricans imported to Hawaii for labor on the plantations have become a problem. Many of them were anaemic on arrival and unfit for labor. They were cared for by the plantation physicians and in the plantation hospitals till they recovered health and strength, but they proved themselves in many cases unwilling laborers, and deserted the plantations for the towns. In the towns they picked up a precarious living, doing work as laborers or at odd jobs.

Hundreds of them have come to Honolulu, and are becoming a menace to the community. Of late robberies and hold-ups have increased beyond any previous experience of the town, and much of the crime is credited to the Porto Ricans. In many cases they are the guilty ones beyond any question, several having been caught red-handed.

A large proportion of the prisoners who daily come before the police courts are Porto Ricans, and the charitable citizens and the charitable organizations are burdened with the indigent and mendicant among them.

DEATH PENALTY ABOLISHED.

Russia's New Criminal Code Makes Many Radical Changes.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—The commission which has been revising the Criminal Code during the last fifteen years has made its report to the Council of the Empire. The new code, if adopted, will replace the Code of 1845, and will naturally contain numerous vital changes. Owing to superior definition and classification of crimes, the new code will contain less than one-third as many crimes as the old code, which has 1711 paragraphs.

Banishment by order of court is abolished altogether, various forms of imprisonment being substituted. The new code will abolish capital punishment altogether. The old code retained it for crimes against the imperial family, for treason and rebellion, and for evasion of quarantine.

Of course the new code will take cognizance of newly defined crimes, such as blackmail. It will not make an ordinary strike a crime, but threatens with higher penalties those cases of rioting and injury to property or person which may be found to have been occasioned by a strike.

TRAIN ROBBERS TAKE SAFES.

Seven Men Clean Out an Express Car on the Southern Railway.

Charleston, S. C.—Near Branchville, sixty miles from Charleston, on the Southern Railway, seven robbers held up the passenger train from Charleston and made a clean sweep of the express car. About 100 shots were fired. The express and mail cars were uncoupled and the engineer was forced to run a mile toward the swamps where two iron safes were removed from the express car and loaded on a wagon which was in waiting. The passengers were not molested.

Japanese Soldiers Killed by Cold.

More than 200 soldiers have been frozen to death in Northern Japan.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Two Murderers Hanged.

Weston Keiper and Henry Rowe were hanged in the jail-yard, at Harrisburg, in the presence of 1000 persons. Rowe and Keiper for several years worked in and about the mines at Lykens. On the morning of March 13 last they went to the Halifax National Bank, at Halifax, and with drawn revolvers demanded of the cashier, Charles W. Ryan, the cash in the vault. They quickly put into a satchel the loose money in the cash drawer, amounting to about $8000. While one of them was fastening the lid of the sachel he laid his revolver on the cashier's desk. Mr. Ryan seized the weapon, and in a desperate struggle which ensued between the desperadoes and the cashier for possession of the revolver, the cashier was shot in the breast, dying several hours later. Rowe and Keiper were captured by a posse of citizens and turned over to the authorities. Within two weeks they were tried and convicted of murder in the first degree. Frank B. Sholey, an accomplice, pleaded guilty as an accessory, and was sentenced to ten years in prison.

Wrecked by Dynamite.

Two men were injured and much property was damaged by the explosion of several hundred pounds of dynamite and powder belonging to Richard & Gaston, Central Railroad of New Jersey contractors at the lower end of Mauch Chunk. Nearly every window in the Lehigh Valley Railroad station near by was broken. Many buildings on Susquehanna street were damaged, and nearly all the windows in the Mansion House were forced in. Business houses and dwellings at other places were also damaged.

Declared Not a State Office.

At Harrisburg Judge Simonton decided in the mandamus proceedings brought by James J. Stapleton, of McAdoo, against Secretary of the Commonwealth Griest to compel that official to file Stapleton's certificate of nomination as a candidate for Justice of the Peace, that Justice of the Peace is not a State office as contemplated by the Ballot act of 1897. The court declared that the commission must be filed in the office of the County Commissioners of the county in which the election is to be held.

Train Stopped by Prayer.

A fast New Jersey Central passenger train that never heretofore stopped at Coalport was brought to a standstill at that point by prayer. A clergyman who had been called to attend a funeral at Coalport was told that the latter was no stopping place. "Then I'll pray for the train to stop," said he, and he did so silently. As the train approached Coalport Engineer Lowder slowed down and brought the train to a standstill at the station. He said a secret influence impelled him to stop there.

Heavy Sentences Imposed.

Two of the heaviest sentences ever imposed in court at West Chester have been pronounced by Judge Butler. Madison Brown, the negro, who some time ago opened up fire on the streets of West Chester, bullets from his revolver hitting a couple of policemen and James Cobourn, of Dilworthtown, was given twenty-five years in the Eastern Penitentiary. William Brown, another negro, for robbing several residences in Coatesville, was sentenced to twenty-one years in the same place.

Must Face Murder Charge.

The Grand Jury at West Chester rendered a true bill against John H. Watters, colored, for the alleged murder of William H. Harvey, a florist, at Pomeroy, a couple of months ago. The latter was shot down while visiting his greenhouse at night, and the deed, it is claimed, was traced to Watters, who at one time worked for Harvey, the motive being ascribed to revenge. Watters will not be tried until the April term of court.

Served a Year-Old Warrant.

Having for a year had a warrant for the arrest of Harry Washburn, aged twenty, Detective Doran by chance saw him at Bethlehem and arrested him. Washburn is accused of being the leader of a band of young thieves who have robbed stores and dwellings in Bethlehem since 1898. Last spring Washburn, it is said, escaped arrest by fleeing to Canada, and returned only recently.

Storekeeper Shoots Customer.

During a quarrel with James Lynch, a customer, Reese Davis, proprietor of a cigar and confectionery store at McKesport, shot Lynch in the mouth and neck and wounded Thomas Lynch in the leg. Davis gave himself up to the police, claiming self-defense, and the doctors say James Lynch will die.

Buried in Her Bridal Gown.

Miss Mabel Davis was to have been married a few days ago to Bernard Beezer, a young man of Snowshoe. Instead it was her funeral day. Recently she fell ill of pneumonia and died. She was buried in the gown which was to have been her bridal dress.

Ground to Pieces in Machinery.

While oiling the scraper line at St. Nicholas Colliery at Mahanoy City the coat of James Kane was caught in the machinery and he was ground to pieces almost before he could raise an outcry.

Health Board Secretary a Suicide.

Harry S. Rute, Secretary of the Board of Health at Easton, wrote his brother that he was nearly insane and would kill himself. His body was found in Bushkill Creek.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

KNIGHTSVILLE.

Cloyd Park has been in Robertsdale assisting Jesse O. McClain to put up ice for summer use. Jesse believes in keeping cool.

D. E. McClain and daughter, Master John Smawley and sister and Esther Drake composed a sleighing party that called on 'Squire Crotsley and lady on the 2nd inst.

The groundhog did see his shadow on the 2nd, notwithstanding we had a variety of weather during the day—hail, rain, sleet, snow, storm and sunshine. Time only can tell the outcome.

Our village is noted for pretty girls, or at least the trio of young men from Clay township think so. Our people had their rest disturbed on Sunday morning fifteen minutes before five o'clock by one of the trio driving through here at a Nancy Hanks speed.

Our village and vicinity have quite a traditional history. Mountain branch of Spring creek flows through the place. A few hundred yards below is a wide and deep place in said stream known as the "Granny Hole." It is said that a man by the name of Barnett was with a company of fishermen one night (as this stream was full of fish at an early day) and Barnett fell in the water and was saved from drowning by his comrades. After his rescue, Mr. B. said, "Cuss the granny hole," hence its name. The hills were covered with their virgin forest years ago and deer were very plenty. When deer are chased they will run for the nearest deep water and the above named place was a rendezvous for them when pursued. On one occasion two men by the names of Bradley and Drake drove a six pronged buck into said stream. Their powder had got wet and they could not shoot. Mr. Bradley proposed wading in and pushing the deer's head under water and drowning it. No sooner had he a hold on the deer than the deer had Bradley under water and would have drowned him but for Drake's assistance. Henry Knight was a son of the founder of this place. Henry won for himself an enviable reputation as an athlete. Men came for miles around to see young Knight jump. There was a large butternut tree stood in his father's yard and one of Henry's feats was to jump and kick the lower branches, a feat no other man who tried could do.

The stave mill is in full blast with a good gang of hands.

Ground hog day is over and we look for six weeks more of winter.

The people of our town are busy keeping up fire these cold days.

We are glad to say Mr. Clark received no injuries in his wreck last week. He had a narrow escape.

There is some indications of sledding parties while the snow lays which the young people always enjoy.

Our village store keeper was at Huntingdon last week and laid in a full stock. Call and see and patronize our town.

Selina Crotsley returned home after being at Latta Grove for two weeks with Mr. Joseph Dell's where a fine big boy is the light of their home.

There seems to be some dispute as to the name of our town. I think persons living in town should have the right to name the place and we can find no name more suitable than "Needmore."

A young man of our town when on his way to work at the stave mill last week saw in the snow a track which he supposed to be a fox track. He tracked the animal across the fields to the Averill barn where he could find no outward track. Supposing his game to be in the barn he went home for his gun saying he had him treed. He returned to the barn with his faithful dog and soon his game was up a tree and he then discovered it to be a neighbor's cat. We are sorry the young man lost his afternoon wages and disapointed the crosscutter at the mill. 'Squire Crotsley is sorry he missed his scalp fee. We would advise the young man to ask some old fox hunter as to the difference of a fox and cat track.

MARKLESBURG

At this writing the blower is on and it is piling up the beautiful.

Oris Griffith visited his sister, Mrs. McNeal, at Tyrone last week.

Frank Fouse, after a two weeks sojourn with his family, returned to Pittsburg on Monday.

The literary society is becoming one of the interesting features of our town. More especially the debates.

Our genial and well known neighbor, Harris Richardson, is visiting at the home of his son-in-law, David Fredrick, near Frankstown, Blair Co., Pa.

The Broad Top Railroad, well equipped as it is, is taxed to its full capacity to handle its freight. Never in the history of the road was the coal trade so heavy as this winter.

John Grenser and John Fentstemaker, two excellent neighbors, will leave about the middle of this month for their new homes in Iowa. The good wishes of our people will go with them.

We are glad to know that we are again to have a Summer Normal school in our town, begining on April 28th. Prof. Boyer will be assisted by Prof. J. B. Stone, A. B., and Prof. J. H. Grove.

Daniel Hetrick and Miss Edna Isett were visiting in the vicinity of Calvin last week. Miss Isett was the guest of her friend, Miss Sallie Steel, and Mr. Hetrick was calling on relatives. They report a pleasant time with their Trough Creek friends.

Your Orbisonia correspondent refers to the quarreling and fighting in his town by those who take too much "tanglefoot" and then ask, "why not banish the demon from our midst?" That is just it, why not? Certainly if the good people of that town would rise in their might they could banish the accursed thing.

It is with delight we read the poetical productions of our friend, the doctor. As his theme is some scene, place or event with which we are familiar his poems are all the more interesting. But no better place to inspire the genius for metrical composition and stimulate the poetic talents than the old familiar village whose environments are the stately mountains, the sparkling fountains, the beautiful Trough Creek valley with its traditional legends and the neglected campus and decaying walls of our alma mater.

TROUGH CREEK.

Sherman McClain lost his best horse on Saturday by being snagged in hauling logs for the stave mill.

Mart Bum, as is his custom when a deep snow falls or the way is drifted, accompanied his children most of the way to school this Monday morning.

The Farmers' institute at Calvin was declared a complete success. Much useful information was gotten which will redound to the benefit of many.

Last Tuesday evening was the time fixed for holding the primary to nominate a ticket to be voted on the 18th. There was a good turnout and a good ticket nominated.

"February 2d, Candlemas day,
Have half your straw and half your hay"

was the old saying. If Mr. Groundhog was out at the right time he could see his shadow hereaways. We have the snow according to our sign and prediction and if the groundhog does his duty we will have the sledding. So may it be.

Joseph Melker, who has been sick of late and has had considerable sickness in his family, last Thursday lost his best cow by being gored to death by his other cattle. N. Q. Wright has gotten a new up-to-date dehorning machine. It didn't take any persuasion to get to try the machine on Mr. Melker's cattle. The loss of the cow was sufficient argument for "Josie."

LATTA GROVE.

A. P. Stever sold his big mules.

D. H. Dell is hauling railroad ties.

M. J. Monihen will start west next week.

Thermometer down to zero Tuesday morning.

Kimmel moved his sawmill out of wild cat hollow last week.

Jack Dell and Esco Walker are cutting paper wood for M. F. Lynn.

Jesse H. Dell is running the bolter saw at Wagner's lower stave mill.

A. B. Dell and Bert Chilcote are home from Altoona and report work scarce.

A. W. Pheasant, of Smith valley, fell on the ice and broke his shoulder blade.

Frank Stever and J. H. Dell are hauling lumber to Huntingdon for George L. Smith.

While the doctor, of Cassville, was driving home late one night he drove over a big pole cat with his buggy.

We are sorry to learn that Miss Retty Lynn slipped and fell on the ice and sprained her ankle that she wasn't able to get to church.

Isaiah Bumgardner and wife, on their way to Mapleton, stopped at Latta Grove to warm. Mrs. B. fell out of the sleigh but received no serious injuries.

Towns That Punish Lovers.

The course of true love is made rough for sweethearts in many towns in the United States by the interference of the law.

At Scranton, Pa., lovers are apparently regarded with especial disfavor. The shaded streets of the aristocratic section of the town known as Green Ridge are favorite resorts of courting couples. The residents, however, do not take kindly to the presence of the lovers there, and the other day five couples were caught and hauled before the court. What is more, they were actually fined $3 each.

Atlantic City has also adopted repressive measures. The policeman who patrols the beach each evening was last summer furnished with a baton which, by touching a button could be converted into a brilliant incandescent lamp. With the rays of the light beating into every nook and corner, the officer carefully searched all the pavilions along the shore for couples who might be courting there.

Trenton, N. J., is another rough place for the cooing lovers. Not long ago the residents of West State street called on the police to take action against strollers, and now any man or woman found billing and cooing in that section is taken into custody.

Lovers will do well to steer clear of Suffolk, Va., another town which presumes to regulate courtship, for seven young men who were all members of prominent local families were recently prosecuted there for flirting with some of the college girls. Five of the latter were summoned, much to their humiliation, as witnesses against the desperately hardened criminals, who were reported to have obtained a withdrawal of the warrants against them by paying court charges and apologizing to the lady principal of the college.

At first thought it would seem that cemeteries would be anything but suitable resorts for sweethearts, but in Germantown, Pa., the Northwood cemetery became so popular as a rendezvous that the directors found it necessary to interfere. Hence the notice, "Flirting is Prohibited" which adorns the entrance.

Courtship in Russia sometimes involves couples in very serious consequences quite in accord with the tyranical rule which there unfortunately prevails. In that benighted country, as well as in some parts of the United States, it is a crime for lovers to kiss in public. A few weeks ago two young men and two young women were arrested in Odessa for this terrible offense. It was committed in a restaurant where the culprits had been dining together. Several other persons were present at the fatal moment and witnessed the deed. Having heard the evidence, the judge declared that the prisoners had been guilty of "shameless conduct in a public place." He therefore condemned them to imprisonment for several days, whereon they promptly appealed to a superior court against his decision. Their counsel argued that kissing could not be considered "shameless conduct," inasmuch as it was generally regarded as the most legitimate and natural method of showing affection. The appeal was, however, dismissed.

"The Feller Feelin'."

When a feller's feelin' lonesome like
As if he didn't know
Whether life is worth its livin'
While he's stayin' here below;
And as he's sittin' thinkin'
That his bein' born's a pity,
Then some feller comes along and shouts
"Hello there, Smithy!"

Oh! it sets the blood a tingling
Through a feller's circulation,
When he's got the blues and thinks
There's somethin' wrong about creation;
When a neighbor comes along
With his horses in a giffy,
And as he passes by he shouts
"Hello there, Smithy!"

When the hens have ceased their layin'
And the cattle's lookin' thin,
The thawin' and the freezin'
Are a killin' all the grain,
Then some feller comes along agin
That's known for being witty,
And our spirit rises upward as he shouts
"Hello there, Smithy!"

Then that hearty kind of handshake
When from friends we have to part,
Sends the warmth and love betokened
Start into a feller's heart;
Not that cold and slimy shakin'
Which in sympathy it lacks
And sends the cold chills creepin'
Up and down a feller's back.

Oh! there is a sort of feller feelin'
That makes every man your brother,
And the more we all get of it
The more we love each other;
And when that friendly feelin'
Spreads this old world o'er,
It will then be nearer heaven
Than it ever was before.

—J. O. SMITH.

Saved Him from Torture.

There is no more agonizing trouble than piles. The constant itching and burning make life intolerable. No position is comfortable The torture is unceasing. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures piles at once. For skin diseases, cuts, burns, bruises, all kinds of wounds it is unequalled. J. S. Gerall, St. Paul, Ark., says. "From 1865 I suffered with the protruding, bleeding piles and could find nothing to help me until I used DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A few boxes completely cured me." Beware of counterfeits. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

Hundredth Anniversary of Coal in America.

Arrangements were completed at Wilkesbarre on January 23 for the celebration of a notable anniversary, the one hundredth, of the burning of coal in this country, says the New York Tribune. This took place at the old Fell House, the experiment being conducted by Jesse Fell on February 11, 1802, and was witnessed by all the prominent men in the town, word having been received from Mauch Chunk that the "black rot," so plentiful in the region, would burn and give heat. The occasion was made an important event, and the anniversary will be no less so. The old grate is still in existence, although it was twice stolen, once at the close of the Philadelphia Centennial and again a short time later, and it is now in the same spot where it first held the glowing coal.

The Last Heard of It.

"My little boy took the croup one night and soon grew so bad you could hear him breathe all over the house," says F. D. Reynolds, Mansfield, O. "We feared he would die, but a few doses of One Minute Cough Cure quickly relieved him and he went to sleep. That's the last we heard of the croup. Now isn't a cough cure like that valuable?" One Minute Cough Cure is absolutely safe and acts immediately. For coughs, colds, croup grip, bronchitis and all other throat and lung troubles it is a certain cure. Very pleasant to take. The little ones like it. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

Political Announcements.

COUNTY TREASURER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

W. H. CHILCOTE.

Orbisonia, Pa.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

W. E. FAULKENDER.

Huntingdon, Pa.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

T. A. WEIGHT.

Three Springs, Pa.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. C. WILSON, D. D. S.,

Successor to Dr. G. L. Robb,

509 Washington St., Huntingdon, Pa.

Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection. 8-1-00-tf

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

Kodol

Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

This preparation contains all of the digestants and digests all kinds of food. It gives instant relief and never fails to cure. It allows you to eat all the food you want. The most sensitive stomachs can take it. By its use many thousands of dyspeptics have been cured after everything else failed. It prevents formation of gas on the stomach, relieving all distress after eating. Dieting unnecessary. Pleasant to take.

It can't help but do you good

Prepared only by E. C. DEWITT & Co., Chicago. The $1. bottle contains 2½ times the 50c. size

W. H. SPANGLER, J. L. HOUCK.

New Furniture Store.

The Heidel Furniture Co. announce to the public that they are open for business in the rear of

T. A. Appleby's Store, Mount Union, Pa.

We can furnish promptly all kinds of furniture, carpets, mattings, etc. All kinds of repairing and repainting neatly done.

Heidel Furniture Co.,

Mount Union, Pa.

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THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER.

It has won its way around the world on Real Merit.

THE SMITH PREMIER.....

marks the very highest point reached in writing machine mechanism.

It is the most durable writing machine made, and being good at every point in its superior construction does the best work for the longest time and thoroughly satisfies buyer and user.

PRINTED MATTER FREE.

The Smith Premier Typewriter Co.

No. 23 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fall and Winter

Seasonable Merchandise.

Underwear

A large assortment of undergarments just received. Quality and prices right.

Overshirts & Storm Coats

These goods are seasonable. Examine them.

Footwear

We have a splendid stock of boots and shoes, rubber boots and felts. Call and see how quality and price compare with those of other dealers.

Dry Goods

New line received and additions being constantly made.

Groceries

Stock clean and fresh. We have a large assortment of staple goods.

THANKING you for your past patronage, and if you want anything in our line, come and see us and we will treat you right.

Produce taken in exchange for goods.

M. P. TRUAX,

MAPLETON, PA.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Feb. 5, 1902.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT DEC. 5, 1901.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.25	7.12	8.40	11.40	5.30
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	7.50	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.40	.....	8.37	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	2.50	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.00	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.04	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.18	8.35	12.16	.....	3.25	5.34
Newport	3.40	9.05	12.37	.....	3.45	6.02
Millerstown.		9.14	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.25	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.13	9.43	1.07	.....	4.12	6.38
Mifflin	4.18	9.48	1.11	.....	4.17	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.40	10.14	1.30	1.10	4.37	7.07
McVeytown....	5.02	10.39	1.48	.....	r4.57	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.21	11.01	2.04	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.27	11.07	2.08	.....	5.18	7.56
Mapleton.	5.33	11.13	2.14	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	5.50	11.32	2.29	2.01	5.37	8.20
Petersburg	6 07	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.35	12.13	3.07	h234	16.0	8.56
Tyrone.	6.42	12.20	3.12	2.40	6.14	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.07	12.41	3.29	.....	6.33	9.20
Altoona.....	7.30	1.00	3.45	3.10	6.50	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	1.50
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 11.15, Marysville 11.27, Duncannon 11.37, Newport 11.53, Millerstown, f11.59, Mifflin f 12.21, Lewistown Junction 12.36, p. m., Huntingdon 1.23, Tyrone 1.55, Altoona 2.20, Pittsburg 5.35 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

"r" stops on signal to receive or let off passengers Sundays only.

"f" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly P. M.
Pittsburg.....		3.00	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	5.00	7.10	11.40	2.05	5.55	9.05
Bellwood.....	5.12	7.25	11.52	2.19	6.10	9.19
Tyrone	5.21	7.43	12.03	2.35	6.27	9.33
Birmingham .	5.28	7.48	g1207	2.40	6.32	x9 38
Petersburg ...	5.45	8.12		3.03	6.56	
Huntingdon....	5.57	8.25	12.35	3.17	7.10	10.12
Mapleton.	6.11	8.42		3.35	7.24	
Mt. Union.....	6.16	8.48	12.54	3.42	7.29	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.21	8.53		3.47	7.34	
McVeytown....	6.37	9.10	f1.14	4.08	7.51	
Lewiston Jc....	6.58	9.30	1.33	4.33	8.10	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.18	9.52	1.50	4.55	8.30	11.37
Port Royal...	7.22	9.56		5.00	8.34	
Thompsontown	7.37	10.11		5.18	8.48	
Millerstown. ...	7.46	10.20		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.55	10.30	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.	8.20	10.53	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.33	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.38	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.50	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 3.00, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Lewistown Junction 8.05, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Balti	12.10	12.10	*3.11	6 00	9.45	2.30	....
Wahg't'n	1.15	1.15	*4.10	7.15	.....	4.05	....
Phila.....	11.48	12.17	*3.17	6.23	10.20	.....	4.25
New York	2.13	2.53	*5.53	9.30	3.53	.....	7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 9.00 P. M. daily, Altoona 1.05 A. M., Huntingdon 1.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 4.20 A. M., Philadelphia 7.17 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.08 A. M., Tyrone 11.32 A. M., Huntingdon 12.04 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.08 p. m., Baltimore 6,00 p. m., Washington 7.15 p. m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond.

"f" stops on signal only.

"x" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.40, A. M. 1.50 and 4.40 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 5.45 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.35 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., and 3.25 P. M. week days, and 6.50 P. M. daily.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.25 and 7.00 P. M. week days. 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.50 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect November 26, 1900.

NORTH. Irreg., No. 7.	NORTH. Mail, No.3.	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail. No. 4	SOUTH. Irreg., No. 6.
p. m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	a. m.
5 00	12 50	6 00	Robertsdale	11 19	6 36	6 50
5 10	1 02	6 12	Cook's	11 04	6 24	6 39
5 22	1 14	6 29	Cole's	10 49	6 12	6 29
5 42	1 42	6 57	Saltillo	10 19	5 42	5 56
5 50	1 50	7 05	Three Springs	10 10	5 21	5 50
6 02	2 03	7 17	*Pogue	9 57	5 07	5 40
6 14	2 18	7 32	Rockhill	9 45	4 44	5 30
	2 35	7 47	Shirley	9 25	4 29	
	2 44	7 57	*Augh. Mills	9 16	4 21	
	3 06	8 20	Mount Union	9 00	4 06	
p. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irregular No. 5 leaves Robertsdale 7.43, Cook's 7.55, Cole's 8.07, Saltillo 8.35, Three Spring 8.43, Pogue 8.55, arrive at Rockhill 9.10 a. m.

Saturday only, No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 3.15, Cook's 3.26, Cole's 3.38, Saltillo 4.02, Three Springs 4.10, Pogue 4.22, arrive at Rockhill 4.35 p. m.

Irregular No. 8 leaves Rockhill 2.20, Pogue 2.32, Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.19, Cook's 3.31, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

Saturday only, Reg. No. 8 leaves Rockhill 1.00, Pogue 1.13, Three Springs 1.25, Saltillo 1.42, Cole's 2.00, Cook's 2.12, arrive at Robertsdale 2.25 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. No. 10 Mail.	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 20	L Rockhill A	6 25	4 55
5 43	7 13	*Blacklog	6 32	5 02
5 35	7 05	*Cedar Rock	6 40	5 10
5 31	7 01	*Locke Vall'y	6 44	5 14
5 25	6 55	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	6 50	5 20

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 9, "The Pathway of Peace"—Text, John xiv, 25-31; Isa. xxvi, 3.

"Peace I leave with you, My peace I give unto you."

Peace is quietness. It is restfulness and calm. It is the absence of agitation, fear and restlessness. It is based on confidence or assurance of safety. It has an element of contentedness and comfortableness; a consciousness that things are going well, and I am secure from harm.

Christ's legacy is the priceless boon of peace. He is declared to be the Son of God, and Paul pronounced Him to have been the Creator and Preserver of all worlds. Yet in His earthly lifetime He said of Himself, "the Son of Man hath not where to lay His head." In departing from among men in the visible world He made no will apportioning kingdoms among His chief followers, as did Alexander. He gave no crowns during lifetime, as did Napoleon. His sole possession at death was an outer robe, which His Roman executioners tore in pieces and divided and an inner garment for which they gambled.

Multitudes have fought and perished for the possession of His tomb, which was not His at all, but only borrowed for a few hours at most. Other multitudes have sought for the wood of His cross as a holy thing, and it was not His at all, but Roman, and may have tortured many before and after. Crosses, sepulchers and kingdoms in plenty shall His followers find, but these are not His legacies. What the world had never before found and never since seen, except as He gave it, that is the heritage left His loved ones—peace!

Isaiah foresaw and foretold, "Thou wilt keep Him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee."

Peace He leaves with us because we now have confidence in God's plans and purposes. Never before could men rest assured that things were working for good. The problem of Job was the problem of every man, but the end of Job was reached by few, and strife instead of peace seemed the lot of most. Hope was hardly to be indulged, but endurance must be cultivated the best possible. All is so changed by the coming of Jesus. He endured to the end, and hope for us rises with His resurrection and does not go when He ascends. We have not seen the end of God's working, but we have seen Jesus and believe in God. We trust and have peace.

His peace! That is more than the conviction that God is ruling and that "all things work together for good." It is more than passive resting in divine protection. It is the active outgoing of passionate heart affection and yearning desire to bless. It is adoration of the all excellent One with absorbing soul fervor. "Having loved His own, He loved them unto the end." He gave Himself for and to them. They find peace in this love.

"Not as the world giveth." Surely not! Not given because, dying, it can no longer be hoarded or selfishly used. The world gives what it can no longer keep. Jesus gives what He will ever increase as ages pass and our capacity enlarges—love—boundless, refreshing, soul satisfying, the peace of quenchless love, attested by death, abiding in endless life—perfect peace!

Two Great Truths.

The Christian religion emphasizes two great truths. First, it declares with emphasis that men do not have eternal life on the ground of their merit. In this it differs from all false, earthborn religions. False religions usually represent men as seeking God in order to secure salvation. The Christian religion represents God as seeking men in order to save them. Our Lord said to His disciples and through them says to every true disciple, "Ye have not chosen Me, but I have chosen you." He says again, "No man can come unto Me except the Father who sent Me draw him." The Bible reveals no less clearly and emphatically another great truth, and that is men are saved from their sins, not in them.—Presbyterian Messenger.

Our Pledge.

I will earnestly seek for myself and do what I can to help others attain the highest New Testament standard of experience and life. I will abstain from all those forms of worldly amusement forbidden by the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal church, and I will attend so far as possible the religious meetings of the chapter and the church and take some active part.

The Sunshine of Gladness.

Take thy self denials gayly and cheerfully and let the sunshine of thy gladness fall on dark things and bright alike.—James F. Clarke.

Before We Sleep.

Like unto an infant's restful gaze
Would we, Lord, upraise our eyes in prayer;
Resting then in faith within Thy sight,
Peace will bring us visions clear and fair.

Bless us each, we pray, before we sleep;
Guard us as we linger nigh to death;
Let our heart throbs dedicate to Thee
Higher aims with every indrawn breath.

—Philadelphia Ledger.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Feb. 9—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

Topic.—The pathway to peace.—John xiv, 25-31; Isa. xxvi, 3.

Departing friends are always filled with a desire to leave something to the loved ones who remain behind. This desire possessed even the Lord Jesus Christ, and as He was about to leave His disciples He bequeathed to them a priceless legacy. Christ had no material effects to distribute among them, but there are legacies even among men of more value than material things—a good name, a good example, an honorable position. Christ's legacy to the disciples and to us as His disciples was peace. About to go away, He makes this bequest to all who are His: "Peace I leave with you; my peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

Peace is an inward blessing. It is the "result of equilibrated forces, the poise of antagonistic elements, held in check by one another. Of these the most placid lake hidden in the hills and reflecting the sunshine and shadows is a remarkable example. The peace Christ leaves is power to hold the wildest fear in pause, to still a clamor or hush a cry. It is the coming of mercy to a sense of sin, of life to the fear of death."

The peace of Christ has several distinguishing characteristics. 1. It is similar to the peace which Christ Himself possessed. "'My' peace I give unto you." Christ's life was one of tumultuous conflict, and when He uttered these words He was facing the crisis of it all; yet how calm His soul, how peaceful His mien, how absolutely His will harmonized with the will of God! This peace He promises us. 2. Christ's peace is real peace. "Not as the world giveth, give I unto you." The world says, "Peace, peace," but it cannot give it. Christ not only speaks peace, but gives it. 3. It is perfect peace. Isaiah says, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace." Perfect peace—"peace within, peace without, peace with God, peace of conscience, peace at all times, peace under all events, God's own peace!" What a desirable peace for all to possess! The preservation as well as the gift of peace is promised. "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed in Thee." Peace possessed may be preserved on one condition. Our minds must be stayed on God, on Christ, on heavenly things. The man who centers his mind supremely on earthly things cannot keep peace. It is only the man who centers his mind supremely on God who can do so. Such a man trusts God, and God never fails.

Christ's peace is needed by all men. Life is full of turmoil, of struggle, of conflict. It has well been likened to the restlessness of the ever boisterous sea. Under such circumstances the soul, that it may be calm, that it may be possessed in peace, needs Jesus Christ to say to it, "Peace, be still." Only He can give peace and preserve it. Is He your peace?

BIBLE READINGS.

Num. vi, 24-26; Job xxii, 21; Ps. iv, 8; xxxiv, 14; cxxii, 1-9; Isa. lvii, 21; Rom. v, 1; Eph. ii, 14; Phil. iv, 1-7; Col. iii, 17.

Christ's Law of Love.

Christ's law of love knows no exception. It embraces all that can be loved. It looks upward to God, the giver of all good, and outward to every human being. It excludes no foreigner and no enemy, for even the enemy is to be loved as oneself. Above all, it does not forget God. It recognizes Him as the universal Father, the source of every blessing, the fountain of goodness and love, the author of life, temporal and eternal, through whose Son we have salvation, and it gives Him the fullest love of the heart. It reaches out beyond family and neighbors and citizens to all humanity everywhere, the most ignorant and degraded, and it despises none; it loves all. It is the grandest, the most expansive of all sentiments, that which most enlarges the soul, that which brings man nearest to God. If the church by its ideals is lifting, and if it shall finally conquer the world, it is because its outreach is larger than any other that the world knows. Patriotism is noble, but Christian consecration is divine. Jesus gave the highest law, the most philosophical rule of pure ethics—nay, of pure religion—the world has ever heard, that beyond which human speculation cannot rise, when He laid down that law, not of justice or of righteousness, on which Christianity rests, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself."—Independent.

Life Again.

Out of the dusk a shadow,
Then a spark;
Out of the cloud a silence,
Then a lark;
Out of the heart a rapture,
Then a pain;
Out of the dead, cold ashes
Life again.

—John B. Tabb.

Four Things.

Four things a man must learn to do
If he would make his record true—
To think without confusion clearly,
To love his fellow men sincerely,
To act from honest motives purely,
To trust in God and heaven securely.

—New York Independent.

Our Great ANNUAL STOCK TAKING SALE

BEGINNING TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1902,

And continuing the balance of the week.

In going through the stock in our inventory, we find many lines of goods in too great quantitias, and to even up the stock we have this big special sale. All over the store we will gather up articles for this sale which will be a lively one and which will offer goods at money-saving prices.

Do not miss this opportunity, beginning Tuesday, February 4th, and continuing the balance of the week.

We Give a Few Prices to Show How the Goods Will Run:

A fine quality of unbleached muslin at 4½ cents a yard, full yard wide.

A fine quality of bleached muslin at 5 cents a yard, full yard wide.

A fine lot of 46 and 48-inch unbleached pillow cases, worth 14 and 15 cents a yard, at 10 cents.

A big lot of linen crash towelings at 5, 6, 8 and 10 cents, worth fully 25 per cent. more.

A big lot of Turkish bath towels at 5, 10, 13 and 15 cents, about 25 per cent. less than usual prices.

Big lots of dress goods at 25, 50, 75 cents and $1.00, in many cases just half prices.

A fine lot of silks reduced in the same proportion.

There will also be table linens, towels, napkins, white goods, laces, embroideries, silk and woolen waists, ribbons, dressing sacques, etc.

☞ A prominent feature of this sale will be the Underwear and Hosiery bargains.

COATS. COATS. We will make Ladies' and Children's Coats an especial feature of this sale.

All next week, beginning Tuesday, February 4th.

Wm Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The Best Advertisement

We Can Have Is a Well Satisfied Customer × × × × × ×

WE have many of them—permanent patrons—but we still have room for more. RUNNING IN A RUT means selling old things to people who want new things. We keep from buying "stickers." We are constantly buying NEW GOODS—up-to-date goods. We let careless merchants handle shoddy good—goods people don't want.

We Quote a Few Prices:

Line of Cakes - - -	5c per pound
Finest Rolled Oats - - -	3 lb for 10 cents
Fancy California Prunes - -	5c per pound
Rio Roasted Coffee - -	14c per pound
Corn Starch - -	3 lb for 10 cents
Canned Goods -	4 cans for 25c and upwards

Hats and Caps, Clothing, Wall Paper, etc. Every line full and prices lowest.

Visit us. Satisfy yourself.

J. G. GILLAM.

I CAN SAVE YOU SOMETHING

ON EVERY PURCHASE

Goods Well Bought are Half Sold

Therefore come quickly or you miss the greatest opportunity of the season. * * * * * * *

Bound to please you in my new styles of * * * *

High Grade Shoes at Moderate Prices

Remember this is a well bought stock. Bought on its merits as to beauty, style and quality. Bought direct from the makers, and above all bought for spot cash. Therefore my complete stock is already half sold. Come right in, close up the sales and get the bargains.

J. C. HAZLETT, Huntingdon, Pa.

Just Received

A new stock of sash curtain rods at 5 and 10 cents—white enamel, brass trimmed curtain poles complete, 10 cents; glassware, 5 cents; yellow mixing bowls, all sizes, 5 to 50 cents; look at the blue ware.

Hobby-horses

50 cents to $1.50; Velocipedes, $1.75; Hay Cords, Wheelbarrows and Wagons, 10 cents. A full line of

VALENTINES.

Yocum's Novelty

Near Postoffice,

Huntingdon, Penna.

Eat FISHER'S BREAD

When in Huntingdon and you want a nice lunch or meal,

Go to Fisher's Restaurant

A full line of choice Candies, Cakes, Nuts, etc.

Call and see my line.

GEO. W. FISHER,

417 Penn Street,

Huntingdon, Pa.

JAIL BREAKERS SHOT DOWN

Biddle Brothers and Mrs. Soffel Captured After a Desperate Fight.

OUTLAWS DIED FROM WOUNDS

Both Desperadoes, With Last Conscious Words, Maintained Their Innocence of Kahney's Murder—Letter Found on Mrs. Soffel Detailing the Plan For the Escape of the Brothers From Jail.

Butler, Penn. — John and Edward Biddle, the brothers who escaped from the Pittsburg jail, and who were wounded by a posse, are dead.

The death of John Biddle was caused by the bullet wounds in his abdomen. Early in the day the physician thought peritonitis was the principal danger in his case, but internal hemorrhage set in and the man bled to death in a short while.

As long as he was able he was extremely talkative and was at times boastful. But as soon as the shadow of death began to fall upon him and he recognized it he became repentant.

"I know," said he, "that my time here is short, and you can say for me that I am a Christian and will die a sincere believer in God, and I hope I will have strength enough to say so to the last. I know I have taken part in many wrong doings, but I have never killed any man and was never implicated with any one who did.

"I wish I could see Mrs. Kahney. I would tell her the truth about the killing of her husband. This life has been pretty tough to me and the end cannot come too quick and I don't care how."

Ed. Biddle was unconscious the greater part of the day, internal hemorrhage of the lungs kept him almost continually choked. A sister of the Biddles arrived in town and was admitted to the jail, but Ed. was unable to recognize her.

The Coroner held a hearing over the bodies of the two murderers and the jury arrived at a verdict that Ed. Bitdle came to his death by a revolver shot fired from a 22-calibre revolver by himself, and that Jack Biddle met his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by the officers in discharge of their lawful duty.

A great crowd of people hung about the jail doors all day, trying to see the two criminals. The most persistent of the crowd were women, many of whom expressed the deepest concern and sympathy for Ed. Biddle, and declared their belief in his innocence. This belief seemed to deepen when it became known that Ed. Biddle made a deathbed confession to the Rev. Father Walsh, of this place, declaring his innocence of the crime of shooting Kahney and Fitzgerald.

One of the sensational developments of the day which the authorities have tried to keep secret was the finding on the person of Mrs. Soffel when she was searched at the hospital, of a long letter from Ed. Biddle, setting forth in detail the plan for the escape of the brothers from jail, naming their destination, afterward, etc.

The letter clearly shows the hazardous undertakings of the infatuated woman to secure the escape of the Biddles. Since December 2, 1901, they had been making preparations to escape. The letter tells how Mrs. Soffel carried the saws to the cells of the Biddles. It manifests the extreme enamoration of Mrs. Soffel for the convict, and shows the wonderful influence Ed. Biddle had over Mrs. Soffel.

Mrs. Soffel fell in love with Ed. Biddle in November. The burglar soon realized his power over her. It was not long before he started to write love letters to her. His affection was reciprocated. About the early part of December he proposed a plan of escape to her. She consented to lend him her aid. Between December 14 and 16 they had completed all arrangements to escape from the jail. Then they learned of the Governor's respite. After this Ed. Biddle almost persuaded Mrs. Soffel to flee with him and his brother. The contents of the letter show it was originally agreed that Mrs. Soffel was to leave the city for Canada on the eve of the escape.

STORY OF THE PURSUIT.

A Desperate Fight With Firearms Ended an Exciting Chase in Sleighs.

Butler, Penn. — After an exciting chase through the snowclad hills and valleys of Butler County, Edward and John Biddle, the condemned murderers, who escaped from jail in Pittsburg on Thursday morning, aided by Mrs. Kate Soffel, wife of the Warden, were brought to bay by two sleighloads of officers. Mrs. Soffel was with the outlaws.

The story of the close of the Biddle tragedy is a thrilling one. The scene was a snow-covered road two miles east of Prospect, Butler County, near Mount Chestnut, and the exact place was at McClure's barn. Here two double-team sleighs, filled with eight officers, three of them Pittsburg detectives—John Roach, Albert Swinehart and Charles McGovern—met the two Biddles and Mrs. Soffel in a one-horse sleigh stolen at Perrysville. The short but decisive battle followed.

Trace of the fugitives was obtained when they stole the sleigh in Perrysville. They drove in the direction of Saxonburg, and local officers immediately started in pursuit, being certain of the identity of the party. Word also was sent to Pittsburg for aid.

The Pittsburg police were met in Butler by Deputy Sheriffs Rainey and Hoon and Frank Holliday and Aaron Thompson, local policemen under command of Chief of Police Robert Ray, of Butler.

The Biddles and Mrs. Soffel ate dinner in the home of J. J. Stephens, in Mount Chestnut, five miles east of Butler. They had made a detour of the town of Butler, and after going several miles east turned north and then west. The Pittsburg officers, only a few miles in the rear, took the wrong road for about eight miles, but when they found their mistake they made up for lost time by telephoning and telegraphing ahead for fresh horses.

They reached Mount Chestnut not less than half an hour after the Biddles and Mrs. Soffel. At this point William Watson, a storekeeper, had fresh horses awaiting them, and the chase for life began anew.

The two sleighs with the eight officers aboard started westward and met the Biddles and Mrs. Soffel at McClure's barn, two miles from Mount Prospect, the Biddles having learned that they were almost overtaken, and taking what they considered the only chance they had drove eastward and met their doom.

The Pittsburg and other officers were armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers of large calibre. They shot to kill, and their aim was perfect. The Biddles also were heavily armed, but not one of the eight officers has a wound as the result of the battle.

When the detectives got within about sixty yards of the fugitives they opened fire. The Biddles promptly answered with shotgun and revolver.

When Ed Biddle fell and Mrs. Soffel saw she was about to be captured she fired a bullet into her breast.

After the Biddles fell to the snow-covered ground the officers picked up the apparently lifeless bodies of Mrs. Soffel and the Biddles and came back to Butler, bringing the stolen sleigh, patched up harness and worn-out horse that the trio had tried so strenuously to get away with toward Canada and liberty.

At the jail Ed Biddle called for a priest and made the following statement: "I have been accused of a great many serious crimes. I want to say now that I did not kill Detective Fitzgerald, nor did I shoot Thomas Kahney, nor was my brother implicated in the latter affair. Mrs. Soffel aided us in getting out of the county jail, and had it not been for her we would have made our escape to-day. She gave up everything for us and I was bound to back her. I did not shoot her. She shot herself. I am grateful to the woman who helped us to escape. She did it out of sympathy, and I persuaded her to do it."

At this point Biddle showed signs of collapse and made an effort to signal the priest. Father Walsh then administered the rites of the dying. Biddle was asked if he wanted to send any word to his brother and he shook his head, "No."

ROYAL HONORS FOR A ROOSEVELT

President's Daughter Will Rank With Princesses at the Coronation.

Washington, D. C.—Miss Alice Roosevelt has had her way and will go to the coronation of King Edward as the guest of Whitelaw Reid. Those familiar with court procedure say that Miss Roosevelt, as the daughter of the President, should be received with the most distinguished honor. Experts hold that Miss Roosevelt would be out of place as a young lady merely in the suite of Mr. Reid.

Those who know foreign customs say that Miss Roosevelt would rank with the Princesses of the blood. She would, therefore, wear a robe of royal purple. She will be distinguished from the peeresses by additional bands of ermine miniver. The Princesses will wear golden coronets. Miss Roosevelt will be conspicuous among this group because she will not wear a coronet.

Miss Roosevelt has asked this favor of her father as a birthday gift.

BOY DIES FIGHTING THIEVES.

Shot to the Heart While Holding His Employer's Money.

Chicago. — Horace Schroeder, aged seventeen, was found dead face downward, with a bullet hole in his heart, on the floor of D. C. Burns's grocery store. Beneath the body was found a bag of coins and bills, the change received in the grocery. Near-by lay a revolver, four chambers of which were empty.

The boy worked for Burns and it was his duty to open the place of business each morning. Two bullet holes through the window of the store and a a number of holes in the woodwork and showcases indicated that the boy had defended the property of his employer from robbers.

CIGARETTE KILLS A WOMAN.

Smoked It to Relieve Toothache and Died of Blood-Poisoning.

Atlanta, Ga. — Mrs. C. E. Chandler died of blood poisoning brought on, according to physicians, by smoking a cigarette. A few days ago Mrs. Chandler smoked part of a cigarette to relieve a toothache. She had a little blister on her lip, and as the cigarette pained her lip she immediately threw it away. Her lip began to swell and ache and soon her whole face was badly swollen.

It is not contended that her death was the result of inhaling the nicotine, but the theory is that the end of the cigarette contained some disease germ that brought on the blood-poisoning.

Gage Bids Farewell to Cabinet.

Secretary Gage has participated in his last Cabinet meeting and President Roosevelt and the Secretary's associate members individually expressed to him their most sincere regret at the severance of relations which always have been of the closest possible character.

SCHLEY'S PLEA ANSWERED

Navy Department Says He Was Not Commander at Santiago.

RECORDS ARE CITED IN SUPPORT

The Judge Advocate Asserts That Schley Did Not Control the Movements of Any Part of the Fleet—Question of Command, He States, a Feature of Minor Importance—Sampson's Victory.

Washington, D. C.—"The plain truth of the matter, developed for the first time under the searchlight of this inquiry, although quite incidentally, is that, so far as the Gloucester, the Iowa, the Indiana, the Texas and the Oregon are concerned, not the stroke of a propeller blade, not the touch of a helm, not the firing of a shot, was done under the direction or by the orders of Admiral Schley during this memorable battle."

This is the conclusion of the answer made by Captain S. C. Lemly and E. P. Hanna, Judge Advocate and Assistant Judge Advocate respectively of the Schley court of inquiry, to the brief of Rear-Admiral Schley.

In his letter to the department it is asserted that Rear-Admiral Schley did not ask that the question of command be determined. Before the court such incidental testimony as came in was on Rear-Admiral Schley's side only. The doors of the court were entirely closed to Rear-Admiral Sampson.

By the preliminary judicious disposition of American forces made by Rear-Admiral Sampson the battle was practically won before it was begun, the Judge Advocate and his assistant declare, and credit is accordingly due to the commander-in-chief for that. The orders of battle upon which the captains of the American fleet acted on July 3 were, it is alleged, in no respect modified by any orders issued or signals made by Rear-Admiral Schley during the fight.

Rear-Admiral Schley testified that Rear-Admiral Sampson's plan failed because the enemy succeeded in passing the battle line. Commander Wainwright stated that "our left was refused."

"That is," Captain Lemly and Mr. Hanna say, "the Brooklyn did not continue to hold the left. The Brooklyn, having left her position on the left of the line, thereby left an unguarded opening along the western shore, through which the Spanish fleet passed. The "loop" by which Commodore Schley took the Brooklyn further away from the enemy, by her tactical diameter at the very least, was executed while his signal to the fleet to 'close up' was flying."

At the opening of the battle the New York was in sight, and, it is asserted, probably nearer to the east wing of the American line than the Brooklyn. If the New York was within signal distance, evidence, if heard, would probably show, according to the Judge Advocate and his assistant, that Rear-Admiral Sampson was in command. During the first part of the engagement the New York and the Brooklyn both signalled to close up, but it is contended there is evidence that neither of these signals was seen, or, if seen, that they accomplished nothing.

Schley did not exercise command over any ship, it is asserted, except to some extent over the Brooklyn.

TO END WAR TAXES.

Ways and Means Committee Recommends to Repeal Practically All of Them.

Washington, D. C.—The end to all the war taxes is in sight. The Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee have recommended the repeal of all the taxes imposed because of the Spanish-American war, save the small and insignificant levy on mixed flour.

The action of the committee came as a surprise to men at both ends of the Capitol, because it was generally understood that only a portion of the imposts would be removed at present.

Chairman Payne, in a statement issued to the press, said that the decision will mean approximately a reduction of the Government receipts by $77,000,000. "The Treasury has now an available cash balance of $174,000,000," said Mr. Payne. "It is not likely that this will be increased during the present fiscal year, as the Treasury is buying bonds at a rate that will use up the surplus that may accumulate before the end of the fiscal year, June 30 next. The committee therefore thought it was safe to repeal the remainder of the war revenue taxes, amounting to about $78,000,000."

Action on Cuban Reciprocity Deferred.

Washington, D. C.—The Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee have decided to postpone Cuban reciprocity until after a bill for the reduction of the war tariff is framed.

SHOT DEAD IN CHURCH AISLE.

Girl's Brother Went There to Object to Young Man's Attentions.

Chillicothe, Ohio.—Joseph Cox shot and killed Howard Rattcliff at church, at Eagle Mills. Cox had been paying attention to Rattcliff's sister, and Rattcliff strongly objected.

Cox accompanied Miss Rattcliff to church, and when Rattcliff saw them together he assaulted Cox, who drew a revolver and fired, the ball passing through Rattcliff's body. He fell in the aisle and expired amid the shrieks of terrified women. Both men are of respectable families and both are schoolteachers. Rattcliff's wife was Cox's sister. Cox was arrested.

TEMPEST IN THE SENATE

The Debate on the Philippine Question Grows Personal.

TAUNTS AND CHARGES PASSED

Old Senators Say That Such a Hurricane of Bitter Vituperation and of Unmodified Criticism Has Not Occurred For Years—The Chair Deprecates the Disregard of the Rules.

Washington, D. C. — A Philippine storm was central in the Senate Chamber Tuesday for nearly three hours, but was void of definite results. At times it looked serious, and the spectators who thronged the galleries watched it with breathless interest. Acrimony in Senate debates is not infrequent, but old Senators say that not in years has there been such a hurricane of bitter vituperation, of personal taunt, of ugly charges and of unmodified criticism as was witnessed.

Irritation was aroused on both sides of the Chamber, and once or twice personal encounters between Senators seemed imminent. Once when Senator Teller taunted the Republican Senators by declaring they knew the statements made in a recent dispatch from Manila in which General Wheaton was represented as criticising the opponents of the Government's policy in the Philippines were true, a half dozen Republican Senators were on their feet in an instant. Senator Lodge, at whom the taunt seemed to be aimed particularly, hurriedly crossed from his seat in the centre of the Republican side to the main aisle of the Senate and, white to the lips, passionately challenged the statement of the Colorado Senator and demanded that he withdraw it. Senator Teller so modified the statement that further hostilities at that time were averted.

One of the sharpest colloquies of the session was between Senators Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Tillman, of South Carolina. The race problem, involving the lynching of negroes, was interjected into the controversy, and much feeling was manifested by both Senators.

Then Mr. Teller referred to what he declared was the establishment in the Philippines of reconcentration camps and to the repetition in the Philippines of the horrors introduced into Cuba by Weyler. He said that a private letter from an army officer in the Philippines had been received in Washington in which an army officer was quoted as saying with respect to the establishment of concentration camps, "If this thing is to continue I will have to apologize to Weyler." Another officer was quoted as adding, "The time has come when I'm ready to apologize to him now."

Mr. Teller in response to a volley of questions replied that he did not know the name of the writer of the letter and would not mention it if he did know it. As he was proceeding to discuss the censorship of press dispatches sent from Manila he was interrupted by Mr. Foraker, who quoted from an interview with President Taft, of the Philippine Commission, stating that there was no censorship of press dispatches.

Mr. Teller was insisting that he had good authority for the statement that press dispatches were censored in Manila when he was interrupted by Mr. Beveridge (Indiana), who said that it had been stated by authority on the floor of the Senate that press dispatches were not censored in Manila. He was prepared to make the same statement from personal observation in the Philippines. Why, therefore, he said, Mr. Teller persisted in making his assertion concerning censorship was not clear.

Manifesting considerable irritation, Mr. Teller declared he would let the Senate consider the "impertinence" of Mr. Beveridge in interrupting him for a question and then proceeding to lecture him. "This is the first time in my experience," said he, "that a Senator has gained the floor to ask a question and then charged the Senator who yielded to him with being a liar."

Senators in their excitement seemed for the moment to have forgotten the subject of debate. The Chair (Mr. Frye) was able with difficulty to maintain order. When the discussion finally was ended for the day the Chair felt called upon seriously to admonish Senators that the rules of the body had not been observed, and, after reading the rule which had been violated, he expressed the hope that in the future Senators would have a care to observe it. Such an admonition has not been made by the presiding officer of the Senate in many years.

PLUCKED OUT HER RIGHT EYE.

Young Wife Literally Fulfills the Scriptural Injunction.

Nashville, Tenn.—Mrs. Bula Abby, wife of a young merchant near Sparta, is dead, as the result of pulling out her right eye in a fanatical and literal interpretation of the Scriptural injunction: "If thine eye offend thee, pluck it out and cast it from thee; for it is better to go into heaven having only one eye than to suffer the torments of hell fire."

She became much excited over religion early last autumn, and since that time, it is said, she has been noted for strange vagaries in religious work.

Dole Asked to Resign.

Governor Dole, of Hawaii, has been asked to resign by the State Department at Washington.

The Price of Thickness.

The persiflage of some of the shops where the trade is with the poor is not without its humor. Into a Fifth avenue butcher's establishment there came the other day a little girl of the tenements. She had a large hat with a feather—evidently the product of some ill-conceived charity box—and a little shawl was thinly covering her shoulders. She carried a small brown paper parcel.

"Please, Mr. Schmidt," she began, shoving this across the counter to him, "my mother says this ten cents' worth of steak ain't thick enough. You have a right to send her a thicker piece."

"I have, have I?" growled Mr. Schmidt, opening the parcel and looking sternly and suspiciously at the returned meat. Then he went to the till and produced a dime.

"There, take that to your mother," he said, "and tell her if that's thicker, she'd better keep it."—New York News.

A Reason Worth Thinking About.

A little girl from a crowded tenement house was delightedly telling a friend in the College Settlement about her new teacher.

"She's just a perfect lady, that's what she is," said the child.

"Huh! How do you know she's a perfect lady?" questioned her friend. "You've known her only two days."

"It's easy enough telling," was the indignant answer. "I know she's a perfect lady because she makes me feel polite all the time."

MISS BONNIE DELANO

A Chicago Society Lady, in a Letter to Mrs. Pinkham says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Of all the grateful daughters to whom you have given health and life, none are more glad than I.

"My home and my life was happy

MISS BONNIE DELANO.

until illness came upon me three years ago. I first noticed it by being irregular and having very painful and scanty menstruation; gradually my general health failed; I could not enjoy my meals; I became languid and nervous, with griping pains frequently in the groins.

"I advised with our family physician who prescribed without any improvement. One day he said,—'Try **Lydia Pinkham's Remedies.**' I did, thank God; the next month I was better, and it gradually built me up until in four months I was cured. This is nearly a year ago and I have not had a pain or ache since."—BONNIE DELANO, 3248 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

Trustworthy proof is abundant that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** saves thousands of young women from dangers resulting from organic irregularity, suppression or retention of the menses, ovarian or womb troubles. Refuse substitutes.

Capsicum Vaseline

Put up in Collapsible Tubes.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica.

We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints.

A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

CHEESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO.,
17 State Street, New York City.

150 Kinds for 16c.

It is a fact that Salzer's vegetable and flower seeds are found in more gardens and on more farms than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own and operate over 5000 acres for the production of our choice seeds. In order to induce you to try them we make the following unprecedented offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid

20 kinds of rarest luscious radishes,
12 magnificent earliest melons,
16 sorts glorious tomatoes,
25 peerless lettuce varieties,
12 splendid beet sorts,
65 gorgeously beautiful flower seeds,

in all 150 kinds positively furnishing bushels of charming flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalogue telling all about Teosinte and Pea Oat and Bromus and Speltz, onion seed at 60c. a pound, etc., all only for 16c. in stamps. Write to-day.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,
La Crosse, Wis.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

WATERBURY SWEPT BY FIRE

Fanned by Gale, the Flames Devour Buildings and Contents.

LOSS AMOUNTS TO $2,000,000

The Business Part of the Connecticut City in Ruins—Assistance Sent From Neighboring Cities—Militia Are Called Out to Do Police Duty—Fire Started in a Dry Goods Store.

Waterbury, Conn.—The most disastrous fire in the history of Waterbury has raged in the business centre of the city. All the fire-fighting apparatus that Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport, Torrington and Naugatuck could spare aided the local department to check the progress of the flames. It is stated that $2,000,000 is a conservative estimate of the loss.

The fire originated at 6.30 p. m. in the upholstery department on the third floor of the store of Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, and that store as well as many adjoining buildings, are in ruins. The origin of the conflagration is not known. The fire was not discovered till it had gained tremendous headway.

At 6.15 p. m. A. L. Lyall, E. T. Crooker and A K. Burnham were in the store. When they left there was no smoke or smell of smoke on the main floor. Fifteen minutes later flames were seen to burst with great force from the windows of the third floor, and almost simultaneously from the basement. Before anybody could ring in an alarm the whole interior of the building was a mass of flames.

When the Fire Department reached the scene, flames were issuing from every window of the building, and it was evident that the structure was doomed and the entire business section of the city was imperiled.

The fire started in a drizzling rain with a rapidly rising wind, and, with the increasing cold, the rain turned to snow. The wind was at first shifting, but it settled toward the east and carried destruction with it. The first building to catch from the Reid & Hughes store was a tall structure to the rear and westward, occupied by a Salvation Army Barracks and a Turkish bath. A moment or two later the flames leaped back to the east across Bank street, and wiped out the Ryan & Fitzmaurice block, Cannon & Webster's drug store, Davis' cigar store, and the store of J. B. Mullings & Sons. They burned rapidly through to South Main street, and jumped across that street, shriveling the buildings like paper.

At the same time the flames caught the Masonic Temple and traveled from the Salvation Army building to the rear of the Franklin House on Grand street, and the entire block, consisting of seven or eight handsome five-story buildings, with thirty tenements and the large and commodious headquarters of the Waterbury American were soon in ruins.

After 9 o'clock the militia was called out to preserve order. There was serious talk of blowing up buildings to prevent the spread of the flames.

The fire was partially under control at 10.30 o'clock. It had been checked on South Main street, and indications were that it would content itself on Centre street with burning out the Long Block that contained the Franklin House and the American office.

Shortly after midnight the fire started in new places, and the efforts of the local firemen, combined with the aid given by fire-fighters and apparatus from the other cities, seemed powerless to stay its progress. The blaze wiped out the business portion of the city, all the fire being confined to that section, though residential parts of the city were in danger by sparks driven by the furious wind.

SECRETARY SHAW IN OFFICE.

Mr. Gage's Farewell to the Officials and Clerks of the Treasury Department.

Washington, D. C.—In the presence of the chief officials of the Treasury Department, Senator Doll ver and nearly all of Iowa's delegation in the lower house of Congress, former Governor Leslie M. Shaw took the prescribed oath of office as Secretary of the Treasury. The oath was administered by Justice Shiras of the United States Supreme Court. The retiring Secretary, Mr. Gage, was among the first to congratulate his successor.

The new and retiring Secretaries then received all the officials and clerks in the Treasury Building to the number of more than 2000. Mr. Gage has gained the affection of the departmental employes to a remarkable degree, as was shown in their leave taking. Many eyes were wet and many voices trembled as the last farewells were said. Mr. Gage remained in conference with his successor an hour or more and then left the department.

Mr. Shaw Will Continue to Buy Bonds.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Shaw of the Treasury Department stated that for the present at least he would continue the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund on the present basis.

Norfolk's Disastrous Fire.

The Atlantic Hotel, the Columbia Office Building, which adjoined the hotel, the Albemarle Flats and a block of stores in the centre of Norfolk, Va., were destroyed by the most destructive fire that the city has had in thirty years. The damage is estimated at $900,000.

BEFORE HE TOOK VOGELER'S

Could Not Touch His Wife's Dinners and They Were "Fit For a King."

So writes our esteemed friend, Mr. Frank Chambers, of 9 Bennett St., Chiswick: "For over two years I suffered agonies from indigestion, and became reduced to a mere shadow of my stalwart self. I would return home from my business feeling so faint that I could hardly drag one leg after the other; my dear wife did all she possibly could to tempt me with dainty dishes, and as I entered the house I sniffed and thought: 'Oh, how good; I know I can eat that.' But alas! no sooner had I eaten a few mouthfuls, when I felt sick; severe pains shot through my chest and shoulder blades, my eyes swam and everything seemed black. I became alternately hot and cold, and got up from such a dainty dinner heartily sick of living, and feeling I was a sore trial to everybody. I may mention that I was also very much troubled with a scaly skin, and often boils. But one evening I noticed my wife seemed more cheerful than usual. I questioned her and found she had been reading a pamphlet she had received, of men afflicted just as I was, and who had been cured by Vogeler's Compound. Said she, 'What gives me more faith in it is that it is made from the formula of an eminent physician now in active practice in the West End of London, so I am sure it is no quack thing.' "All right, dear, let's have a bottle,' said I. After taking the contents of the first bottle I felt very much better, and determined to give this remedy a fair trial, and I can positively assure you that a few bottles have made a new man of me. I can sleep well, eat anything and thoroughly enjoy life. I have told several of my friends, whom I knew were suffering the same as myself, and they all wish me to say that they are like new men. I sincerely bless the great physician who gave you the formula of Vogeler's Curative Compound, and also yourselves for making its virtues known to a suffering public." The proprietors (the St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore,) will send a sample free to any one writing to them and mentioning this paper.

Solved the Tramp Problem.

"I think I have solved the tramp problem in a perfectly satisfactory way," said the New Jersey farmer, as the subject was under discussion. "It did no good whatever to put up signs warning them off or to keep a bulldog at the gate. I tried all that, and last spring I made a change. I put up signs for three miles around, reading, 'Tramps Please Call at the Baker Farm,' and 'All Tramps Welcomed at Baker's,' and the result is that not over three of them have called. The other day, to show you how it works, a tramp came along and looked things over and said to me:

"'Any constables hidden in the barn?'

"'Not a one,' I replied.

"'How many bulldogs you got?'

"'None at all.'

"'Got a lot of spring guns or bear traps set about the place?'

"'Nothing of the kind.'

"'Has a feller got to do a day's work to get a meal?'

"'No work at all. You come right Uin, and I will give you a square meal for nothing, and if you want to stay all night I'll give you the best bed in the house.'

"He looked at me in a puzzled way for about a minute," continued the farmer, "and then indulged in a wink and said:

"'You can't play that little game on me, old man. This is my sixteenth year on the road.'

"'But what game?' I asked.

"'Putting poison in the milk and selling our cadavers to a medical college for $5 apiece. Oh, no, Mr. Baker—not this eve!"—Baltimore Herald.

Evil Influence of a Library Roof.

As an example of the superstition prevailing even among those in authority in the Chinese Empire, the following extract from the Hong Kong Daily Press is printed:

"The Tartar General of Canton has been troubled by an evil influence in his yamen which in one month caused the death of his wife and daughter, as well as of a former Tartar General. A fung shui professor was finally called in. He looked over the city, and decided the evil influence was the roof of the library of the Government school for foreign languages. The roof, which was a peaked one, was at once removed, and is now being replaced by a flat one."

An Awful Moment.

It happened in a little church on the east side of New York City, where the motive power for the organ comes from the strong arms of an industrious Irishman.

At a recent service the choir got into trouble, and while confusion reigned the organ suddenly stopped.

The situation was not relieved when a hoarse whisper came from behind the organ and floated out into the auditorium. It said:

"Sing like t'under! De bellers is busted!"—Youth's Companion.

The Area of Afghanistan.

The area of the Ameer's domains is estimated at 215,400 square miles. The population is about 4,000,000. The revenue, estimated under a former Ameer at $3,000,000, is subject to fluctuation.

Australia was California's best foreign customer for lumber during 1901.

Dyeing is as simple as washing when you use PUTNAM FADELESS DYES. Sold by all druggists.

There are on the Swiss lakes sixty-five steamers, of which the largest can carry 1200 passengers.

Send to Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., for samples Garfield Tea and Headache Powders—two invaluable remedies.

The Chinese have twice sacked Moscow, once in 1237 and again in 1293.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY, make oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

SEAL.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There is nothing so uncertain as a sure thing.

Garfield Tea, the herb medicine, cures constipation, sick headache and liver disorders.

The only solution to the servant girl problem is not to have any.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Taking everything into consideration the suspension bridge is without a pier.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

The New York Chamber of Commerce was incorporated by George III. on March 13, 1770.

Garfield-Headache Powders! 4 Powders are sold for 10c. One Powder cures a headache.

The poor we have always with us, but that is better than having them against us.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists', 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The woman who marries a crank discovers that life is a grind.

Garfield Headache Powders are especially adapted to the needs of nervous women.

Chin music must be the result of the wind whistling through a man's whiskers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

The total length of ocean cables is 160,842 miles.

Garfield Tea cures constipation.

Some people are so lazy that even their livers won't work.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

The man isn't necessarily a crank who believes that one good turn deserves another.

My Lungs

"An attack of la grippe left me with a bad cough. My friends said I had consumption. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it cured me promptly."
A. K. Randles, Nokomis, Ill.

You forgot to buy a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral when your cold first came on, so you let it run along. Even now, with all your hard coughing, it will not disappoint you. There's a record of sixty years to fall back on.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

"WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD"

DR. RADWAY & CO., NEW YORK:
Gentlemen—I send inclosed M. O. for which you will please send me one dozen Radway's Ready Relief and one dozen Radway's Pills. Your Ready Relief is considered hereabouts to be worth its weight in gold. This is why I am induced to handle it. I have handled —— Oil for some time, but I consider the R. R. R. far superior to this, as it gives better satisfaction. J. M. ALEXANDER.
Hoxban, I. T.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. For Headache (whether sick or nervous), Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Sold by druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

Gold Medal at Buffalo Exposition.
McILHENNY'S TABASCO

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NY 6

SALZER'S SEEDS

BROMUS INERMIS
The greatest grass of the century. We are the introducers and the only large growers of same for seed in America. We are headquarters. Our Bromus yields 6 tons of hay and lots and lots of pasturage besides per acre. It will grow wherever soil is found. It is an agricultural wonder. Every farmer ought to plant it. It is a money maker. Try it for 1902. Catalogue tells.

SPELTZ
The great cereal, producing from 60 to 80 bushels of grain and 4 tons of hay, as good as timothy, per acre. We are the introducers.

TRIPLE INCOME CORN
How would 250 bushels per acre suit you at the present prices of corn? Well, Salzer's corn sorts will produce this for you in 1902. Catalog tells.

Fodder Plants, Grasses and Clover
We have the largest array of fodder plants found in any catalogue in America. We have the finest varieties, the biggest yielders and surest croppers. Our Giant Incarnate Clover produces a crop 3 ft. high in six weeks after seeding. Our Pea Oat gives 8 tons of hay per acre; our Teosinte is good for 80 tons of green fodder; our Thousand Headed Kale and Dwarf Victoria Rape make sheep and swine and cattle growing at 1c. a pound possible. We warrant our grass mixtures to furnish a luxuriant crop of hay on every soil where planted. (Over 2,000,000 pounds sold the past few years).

VEGETABLE SEEDS
We are the largest growers. Choice onion seed at but 60c. and up a lb. We have a tremendous stock of fine vegetable seeds, such as earliest peas, sweet corn, radishes, beans and many other money making vegetables. Our seeds are money makers, the kind the market gardener and farmer wants.

For 10c—Worth $10.
Our great catalog with a large number of rare farm seed samples is mailed to you upon receipt of but 10c. in stamps. These seeds are positively worth $10 to get a start.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO.,
La Crosse, Wis.

THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts, should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. The genuine article may be bought anywhere of all reliable druggists at fifty cents per bottle. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—**CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.**—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Continued from first page.

trict high school. Mr. Peachy followed and gave a very interesting talk. A very small per cent. of our boys and girls out of the public school ever get beyond the common school. He made a wonderful plea for the centralization of schools. He wanted nature studies brought into our schools.

John C. Taylor moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the chairman, G. G. Hutchison, for his efficiency in conducting the institute and to the state speakers for the valuable information rendered at their hands.

Chairman G. G. Hutchison tendered a vote of thanks to the people for the appreciation manifested, also to the choir for their excellent music and to the church authorities for their kindness in giving them permission to use the church, saying it was the best attention that he ever witnessed in an institute.

The institute adjourned feeling it had been a grand success—that both old and young had been benefited.

D. M. BEALMAN, Secretary.

CALVIN.

Report of farmers' institute held at Calvin, Pa., Jan. 29 and 30, 1902.

State speakers present: Alva Agee, of Ohio; Geo. Campbell, of Bradford county; M. S. McDowell, of State College, and J. H. Peachy, of Belleville, Pa.

Mr. J. R. Lehman, of Warriorsmark, took the place of County Chairman G. G. Hutchison who was unavoidably absent. This was the third session held at this place. A large attendance was present and a deep interest shown in all proceedings. We had good addresses, and more. The success of an institute depends as much on the pews as on the platform. Sometimes the spirit does not move the occupants of the pews but it was in evidence at our meeting. Nothing was wanting, except time. An effort was made by committee of arrangements to shorten program so that time could be had for all subjects. Some minor changes in program were found necessary on account of time and absence of speakers to whom topics had been assigned.

Committee of arrangements extend thanks to the choir from Cassville and to the Locust Grove school for their presence and fine music. Especial mention should also be made of the fine rendering of vocal solo by Miss Carrie Swope and the vocal selection by Miss Julia Chilcott and Mrs. N. Q. Wright; also would not pass by the two little Misses Steel.

Institute called to order at 1.30 o'clock Wednesday, January 29, by J. C. Shaffer, of Committee of Arrangements, and organized by electing Mr. J. R. Lehman, president; Messrs. J. N. McClain and C. M. Glasgow, vice presidents, and E. S. Chilcott, secretary. Music by choir; prayer by Rev. N. B. Smith; address of welcome by A. W. Wright; response by Alva Agee; music by choir.

"Insect and Fungus Foes of the Potato" was opened by Alva Agee. Mr. Agee gave much valuable instruction on the planting and cultivation of the crop, as well as the control and prevention of various diseases to which the potato is subject. Topic was further discussed by N. Q. Wright, J. C. Shaffer, A. W. Wright and others. Music by choir.

"How to Strengthen Various Soils," by Geo. Campbell. The virgin soil having become exhausted by cropping and washing, &c., must be built up by plowing down of legumes and use of manures and fertilizers. These are of no avail without heat and moisture in the soil. This cannot be obtained in mucky and heavy soils without drainage, so that by cultivation and adding humus it may be made light and warm. Stagnant water is death to humus. Different soils require different treatment. The building up of exhausted soils requires expense and labor. Subject continued until evening session. Song, "Little Boy Blue," by Misses Ida and Emma Steel. Adjournment.

Evening session—opened by music by choir from Cassville, which furnished music for the evening. Topic of afternoon further discussed by Messrs. Campbell and Agee. Music by choir. "What Education is the Best?" opened by J. H. Peachy, and followed by Harper Swope in an excellent address; discussed briefly by Messrs. Hicks, McDowell, Agee and Campbell. Music by choir.

"A Farm of Diamonds," by J. O. Smith. A half hour's entertainment and instruction enjoyed by all, as signified by the generous applause. Music by choir. Remarks by chairman. Music. On motion of J. C. Shaffer a vote of thanks was tendered choir for their excellent music for the evening. Music. Adjournment.

Thursday morning, January 30.—Session opened at 9.30 by music by choir. "The Utility of the Cow Pea as a Soil Renovator and Fertilizer" was ably discussed by Messrs. Agee and Campbell. Geo. Roland gave brief practical talk on same as a feed and fertilizer. "Lime and Its Action," opened by M. S. McDowell and continued by J. C. Wright, J. N. McClain, Geo. Roland and others. Music by choir.

"Half Hour in the Corn Field," by J. H. Peachy; would apply manure as fast as made in fall; practice four year rotation; allow ground in sod one year only; would not plow in fall, but as early in spring as ground is in condition, and not too deep; harrow deeply to mix manure plowed down with soil; finish with smoothing harrow and drag; would not use roller in spring; plant in drills sixteen inches apart, rows 3½ feet apart; plant rather shallow and give shallow and level cultivation; further considered by A. W. Wright; music; adjournment.

Afternoon session—opened with music by choir. "Fruit Culture—Apples," by Adam Bagshaw; prefers young trees for planting; cultivate for two or three years to start; would not allow sod to form around young trees; would not grow timothy in orchard on any account; give shallow cultivation that roots may not be disturbed; could plant to better advantage as experience has taught him varieties that pay best. Mr. J. N. McClain gave experience on subject. "Peaches." Parties to whom this part of subject was assigned not being present, subject was opened by Mr. Bagshaw and discussed by Messrs. Agee, Holderbaum, McClain, Wright and Corbin. "Pears," opened by Lewis Corbin; profitable to plant where peaches will not grow; would plant young, thrifty trees; good soil with clay sub-soil suitable; for variety prefers Keifer Hybrid with Seckel next; ripen in storage. Topic continued by J. O. Smith, Adam Bagshaw and others. Music—solo, "Swinging 'Neath the Grapevine Swing," by Miss Carrie Swope. Question box.

Owing to limited time, next two subjects—"Improvement and Deterioration of Dairy Cattle in the Last Fifty Years" and "Feeding and Care of Dairy Cattle"—were combined and discussed by Messrs. Campbell and Holderbaum. Music by choir; adjournment.

Evening session—opened by music by Locust Grove school which furnished music for the evening, under direction of the teacher, J. O. Smith, except as noted below. Prayer by Rev. McClain; music by school. "Inside the Farmer's Home." Alva Agee gave an eloquent address on this togic, followed by Mrs. J. N. McClain, Mrs. Geo. Roland and Dr. Hamilton. Music by school. "Business Methods in Farming," discussed by Messrs. Agee, Evans and Shaffer. Music, "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere," by Miss Julia Chilcott and Mrs. N. Q. Wright. "Why Educate?" by M. S. McDowell and Dr. Hamilton. Music by school.

On motion of Dr. Hamilton a vote of thanks, by visitors, was extended to people of the community for entertainment received while attending institute. Closing address by Alva Agee in which he extends thanks of institute managers to all who labored for its success; to those who took part in the discussions, and especially commended all who had assisted with the music. On motion of J. C. Shaffer a vote of thanks was extended to Locust Grove school. Music by school; adjournment.

SECRETARY.

Clerk's Wise Suggestion.

"I have lately been much troubled with dyspepsia, belching and sour stomach," writes M. S. Mead, leading pharmacist of Attleboro, Mass. "I could eat hardly anything without suffering several hours. My clerk suggested I try Kodol Dyspepsia Cure which I did with most happy results. I have had no more trouble and when one can go to eating mince pie, cheese, candy and nuts after such a time, their digestion must be pretty good. I endorse Kodol Dyspepsia Cure heartily." You don't have to diet. Eat all the good food you want but don't overload the stomach. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure digests your food. W. H. Spangler, J. L. Houck.

Good King Christian.

King Christian of Denmark is the most beloved of European monarchs. A story is told which illustrates the affection of his people and at the same time the freedom with which they approach him.

The king was visiting a town in northern Jutland, when a peasant advanced to him on the street and asked him if he was the king. The monarch smiled as he answered affirmatively and inquired if he could do anything for him.

"No," said the peasant, bluntly. "I just wanted to tell you that you are a good king—one of the best we ever had."

The king laughed. "Do you think so?" he replied. "Well, perhaps it's a matter of taste; but then, I'm a poor judge in affairs of this sort."

That the peasant, however, was not far wrong in his estimation is evidenced by another story in which King Christian was the good angel. This story has been revived by the action of the king in placing a wreath on the grave of the wife of Jensen, the famous portrait painter.

Jenson was a poor boy in whose career his majesty took much interest. One day the king met the young man on the street, and impressed by his sadness, asked what was the matter. The young man confessed that he was in love with the daughter of a wealthy man, who would not let her marry the son of a poor tradesman.

"O-ho!" said the king. "Is that all? We must see what we can do."

The very next day he called on the wealthy citizen and argued the young man's case so successfully that all opposition was withdrawn. A king is a hard man to resist, and a king who uses his power wisely is a mighty instrument for good.—*Youth's Companion.*

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Well Invented, If Not True.

It is a wise wit that knows his own joke after it has put on newspaper immortality. It is possible that our distinguished representative at the Court of St. James might not recognize as his own a pleasantry which we find in the Philadelphia *Telegraph.*

A semi-state reception was given iu London, and Mr. Choate in his "court dress" of plain broadcloth was extremely inconspicuous in comparison with the gold-laced and insignia-decorated representatives of other countries. When the night was waning, one of the departing guests, apparently forgetting that English lackies on such occasions wear the livery of their office, approached Mr. Choate and requested him to call a cab.

The response was a blank stare.

"Won't you call me a cab, please?" repeated the gentleman.

"Certainly," responded Mr. Choate. "You're a cab."

The indignation of the Englishman was so great that upon making complaint to his host, he was asked, as a favor, to point out the offending lackey. After a search through the crowded saloons, the Englishman was quite at the elbow of Mr. Choate when he exclaimed:

"That's the fellow!"

"Why, that is the United States Ambassador!" was the whispered reply.

A presentation followed and an explanation of the unfortunate mistake, and Mr. Choate, in his characteristic way, immediately said:

"My lord, the gentleman need not feel at all disturbed; I forgot the circumstance as soon as it occurred. If the gentleman had been just a little more polite, I should have called him a 'hansom cab.'"

Sorrow.

O Sorrow, thou art only a gateway to joy, only a hand to lead us to light! Thy cups are hard to swallow, yet when bravely lifted and swallowed they bring us deeper and purer joys. Let us never grieve because of sorrow, but let us take it and go straight to God with it and make it turn out to be one of the greatest blessings of our whole lives.—Bible Reader.

Symptoms of Self.

Some of the manifestations of the self life are: A disposition to look at everything with an eye to how it will affect ourselves. It is an instinctive, wideawake looking out for what we call No. 1. There is a disease in the roots of some trees and vegetables called "root knot," which causes the roots, instead of stretching themselves out in the soil, to curl themselves back into a knot, stunting the growth and preventing fruit.

The self life is always unwittingly magnifying itself. It will talk incessantly of its doings and great achievements; it will relate incidents in its past life in such a way as to show off self to the best advantage.

A soul affected with mental root knot is always turning back upon itself, and if it preaches or prays or sings or gives money or enters any enterprise it has a keen faculty of seeing how the results will affect its own honor or reward or happiness.—Rev. G. D. Watson in "Way of Faith."

The Manliest Attitude.

The manliest attitude a man can take, whether he is still rejoicing in his youth or getting into years, is that attitude of awe and reverence which befits a man confronted by facts of our habitual experience, that attitude of dedicated will which, for so much received, pledges the best that it can give.—John W. Chadwick.

Not Gifts, but Graces.

God respects not the arithmetic of our prayers, how many they are; nor the rhetoric of our prayers, how long they are; nor the music of our prayers, how melodious they are; nor the logic of our prayers, how methodical they are; but the divinity of our prayers, how heart sprung they are. Not gifts, but graces, prevail in prayer.—Presbyterian.

The Spiritual Life.

The spiritual life is a Spirit led life. It has new impulses, new sensations, new deeds. It is a life which no longer goes its own way. It has surrendered its way to the Spirit's better way. By submission to the Spirit's direction it escapes the dominion of the flesh. The spiritual life is a life yielded fully to the control of the mighty Spirit of God.—Episcopal Recorder.

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